



A397 Continuing Classical Latin

Preparatory Booklet

Prepared for the course team by James Robson

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Introduction

This booklet contains a selection of worksheets designed to help you refresh your knowledge of Latin ahead of studying A397. Regardless of whether or not you have studied the Open University's beginners' course, A297, *Reading Classical Latin*, this booklet should allow you to consolidate your knowledge of Latin grammar and to (re)gain confidence in reading Latin texts. This booklet is only one part of your armoury for consolidating Latin, however. There is also a purpose-designed Open University website, *Interactive Latin*, for students refreshing their knowledge of the language. Find it at:

www.open.ac.uk/Arts/classtud/

This site comes highly recommended.

Before you start work on your Latin, I would advise you to look through the booklet briefly to familiarize yourself with the range of topics covered. If you have a lot of time at your disposal and wish to attempt all the exercises then by all means do so, but you should also feel free to be selective in your work and to focus on those topics you most want to consolidate: certainly if you have studied Latin recently it may be advisable for you to skip the first few sections. Depending on what use you choose to make of this booklet, you may find it useful to use the contents page to tick off which exercises you have completed.

The booklet is structured as follows. The initial exercises concern the nuts of bolts of the language: reviewing grammatical terms, recognizing subjects and objects in sentences, looking at noun and adjective endings and so on, leading up to a translation passage which allows you practice on these basics. You are then taken through various verb forms (such as the perfect tense and deponent verbs), meeting further adjective types and key grammatical constructions along the way: these exercises are punctuated by translation passages which show these verb-forms and grammatical constructions in use. At the end of the exercises there is also some advice on further study. It should be said that this booklet is not intended as a comprehensive guide to Latin grammar, but it does provide consolidation on key forms and constructions – it will be for you to expand your knowledge of grammar further when you tackle A397.

There is a full vocabulary list at the end of the booklet to help you with translating. Please bear in mind that this list is for reference only and you are certainly *not* expected to have memorized this list before starting A397! Don't get bogged down by vocabulary learning: the best way to expand your knowledge of words is by using the language, not by learning lists, and you will find that your vocabulary is up to speed for the purposes of A397 simply by virtue of doing exercises and translations. If you would like further practice on vocabulary, however, a useful resource comes in the shape of the vocabulary testers contained on the Cambridge Schools Classics Project site. These test GCSE and AS prescribed vocabularies and so are extremely useful for students working at this level and can be found at: <http://www.cambridgescp.com/>

Also towards the back of the booklet are the answers to all the exercises. The English translations provided in the answers section tend to be literal rather than polished, the idea being to allow you to make out the bones of each sentence. By all means make it a personal challenge, however, to make your own translations more stylish!

A note on two further points. In the main body of this booklet the convention has been followed whereby the consonant 'v' is written differently from the vowel 'u': this is the convention used in A397 and in most modern editions of Latin texts. The vocabulary list at the back of the booklet reflects the convention used in *Reading Latin*, the textbook used in our beginners' course, by writing both as 'u'. Lastly, apologies must be made in advance for some of the quirkier sentences which crop up from time to time in the exercises: an attempt has been made to use vocabulary familiar to A297 students from *Reading Latin*, but this has no doubt led to the presence of one too many sheep and pipe-girls.

English Grammar Practice 1

Read the following passage and attempt the questions beneath.

It was Sue who brought Tom home from school that afternoon. His shirt was hanging in shreds off his back and one of his shoes was gone. One side of his face was swollen and red, and a corner of his mouth was torn. Both his knees were grazed and dried blood ran in streaks down his shin. His left hand was swollen and tender, as though it had been trodden on. As soon as he got in the house Tom began a strange animal howl and made for the stairs. 'Don't let Mum see him like that,' Julie shouted. We were on him like a pack of hounds on to a wounded rabbit. We carried him into the downstairs bathroom and shut the door. With all four of us in there we did not have much space and in the hollow acoustics of this room Tom's cries were deafening. Julie, Sue and I pressed around him kissing and caressing him as we undressed him. Sue was almost crying too.

Ian McEwan, *The Cement Garden*

- 1 Underline all the verbs in this passage.
- 2 Say whether the following words are used as nouns or adjectives:

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------|---------------------|-------|
| shreds (line 1) | _____ | animal (line 5) | _____ |
| back (line 2) | _____ | downstairs (line 7) | _____ |
| left (line 3) | _____ | hollow (line 8) | _____ |

- 3 'We carried him into the downstairs bathroom and shut the door.' (lines 6–7)

Which words in this sentence are verbs? _____ / _____

Which word is the subject of these verbs? _____

Which words are the direct objects of these verbs? _____ / _____

(Answers, p. 4)

English Grammar Practice 2

Read the following passage and attempt the questions beneath.

For some time Don Camillo had felt that he was being watched. On turning round suddenly when he was walking along the street or in the fields he saw no one, but felt convinced that if he had looked behind a hedge or among the bushes he would have found a pair of eyes and all that goes with them.

When leaving the presbytery on a couple of evenings he not only heard a sound from behind the door, but he caught a glimpse of a shadow.

‘Let it be,’ the Lord had replied from above the altar when Don Camillo had asked Him for advice. ‘Eyes never did anyone any harm.’

‘But it would be useful to know whether those two eyes are going about alone or accompanied by a third, for instance one of 9-calibre,’ sighed Don Camillo. ‘That is a detail not without its own importance.’

‘Nothing can defeat a good conscience, Don Camillo.’

‘I know, Lord,’ sighed Don Camillo once more, ‘but the trouble is that people don’t usually fire at a conscience, but between the shoulders.’

Giovanni Guareschi, *The Little World of Don Camillo* (transl. Una Vincenzo Troubridge)

1 From the passage, find an example of each of the following:

singular noun

adverb

plural noun

verb in the present

adjective

verb in the past

2 ‘When leaving the **presbytery** on a couple of evenings he not only heard a **sound** from behind the door, but he caught a **glimpse** of a shadow.’ (lines 4–5).

a. What grammatical role are the nouns in bold playing in this sentence? _____

b. What part of speech are ‘on’ and ‘behind’? _____

3 At line 11, the Lord says: ‘Nothing can defeat a good conscience, Don Camillo.’

a. What is the subject of this sentence? _____

b. What is the object of this sentence? _____

(Answers, p. 4)

Prepositions

Each time we meet a preposition in Latin it is followed by a noun (or sometimes a pronoun). The vast majority of prepositions in Latin take either the accusative or the ablative case. Let's look at some examples of sentences which contain prepositions.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| porcus ad aquam venit. | <i>The pig comes to the water.</i> |
| porcus prope aquam stat. | <i>The pig stands near the water.</i> |
| porcus in aquam currit. | <i>The pig runs into the water.</i> |
| porcus in aqua stat. | <i>The pig stands in the water.</i> |
| porcus de aqua cogitat. | <i>The pig thinks about the water.</i> |
| porcus ex aqua festinat. | <i>The pig hurries out of the water.</i> |

A noun following the prepositions *ad* and *prope* will always be in the **accusative case**.

A noun following the prepositions *de* and *ex* will always be in the **ablative case**.

The preposition *in*, however, is a little more awkward. When *in* means 'into' or 'onto' it is followed by the **accusative case**; when it means 'inside' or 'within' then it is followed by the **ablative case**.

To be able to use prepositions, then, we need to know the **accusative** and **ablative** forms of nouns:

| | <i>water</i> | | <i>pig</i> | | <i>room/temple (sing.) house (pl.)</i> | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--|----------------------|
| | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> |
| <i>acc.</i> | aquam | aquas | porcum | porcos | aedem | aedes (aedis) |
| <i>abl.</i> | aqua | aquis | porco | porcis | aede (aedi) | aedibus |

Translate the following sentences into Latin (the verbs have already been done for you).

The Latin for 'cook' is *coquus*, -i (2m), which declines like *porcus*, -i (2m), 'pig'.

- The pigs are running to the cooks. _____ *currunt.*
- The pigs are standing near the cooks. _____ *stant.*
- The cooks are leading the pigs into the house. _____ *ducunt.*
- The pigs are standing in the house. _____ *stant.*
- The pigs think about the cooks. _____ *cogitant.*
- The pigs hurry out of the house. _____ *festinant.*

(Answers, p. 4)

The following are among the more common prepositions in Latin. Use them to complete the tables below.

| | | |
|------|-------|------|
| a(b) | ad | ante |
| apud | cum | de |
| e(x) | ob | per |
| pro | prope | sine |

| prepositions taking the <i>accusative</i> case | |
|--|---------------------------|
| <i>ad</i> | to(wards), at |
| | before, in front of |
| | at the house of, among |
| | on account of, because of |
| | through |
| <i>prope</i> | near |

| prepositions taking the <i>ablative</i> case | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| | away from, by |
| | (in company) with |
| <i>de</i> | about, concerning, from, down from |
| <i>e(x)</i> | out of, from |
| | for; in front of |
| | without |

(Answers, p. 4)

Translate the following phrases into English, consulting the vocabulary list in the back of the booklet when necessary.

1 ad oppidum _____

2 pro castris _____

3 ob senem _____

4 cum puella _____

5 ex exercitu _____

6 apud regem _____

7 de multis rebus _____

8 per multas terras _____

9 sine cura _____

10 prope regem _____

11 ante bellum _____

12 a custode _____

(Answers, p. 4)

Noun and Verb Endings

The following exercises are designed to allow you to refamiliarize yourself with common noun and verb endings. You will have the opportunity to look at verb and noun forms in greater depth further on in this booklet and if you feel the need to refresh your memory before or while attempting these exercises you will find the information you need on pages 8, 9 and 4. Remember you can look up the meaning of words in the back of the booklet.

Translate into English, paying special attention to the noun and verb endings.

- 1 senex clam taurum amat. _____
- 2 servus multas puellas amat. _____
- 3 servas quoque porci timent. _____
- 4 quare tauros coqui vocant? _____
- 5 soror mea deum videt. _____
- 6 aurum nunc portamus. _____
- 7 ad servas currunt servi. _____
- 8 filiae consulis quoque in aedibus habitant. _____
- 9 ad villam appropinquat taurus. _____
- 10 taurus plenus multarum servarum est. _____
- 11 quare aurum spectatis? aurum amatis? _____
- 12 cur senem curas? _____

Vocabulary

taurus, -i (2m) bull

(Answers, p. 4)

Fill in the gaps in the following Latin sentences to give the meaning of the English sentence.

- 1 The pigs love the slave girl.

serv _____ *porc* _____ *am* _____.

- 2 The cooks are looking after the gold.

aur _____ *coqu* _____ *cur* _____.

3 At last the pigs are carrying the gold.

tandem porc _____ aur _____ port _____.

4 The slave is afraid of the pigs.

serv _____ porc _____ timet.

5 The bulls are full of slave girls.

taur _____ pleni serv _____ sunt.

6 Why are the cooks giving me pigs?

cur coqu _____ porc _____ mihi dant?

(Answers, p. 4)

Adjectives

As you will no doubt recall, an adjective is a word which describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun: a *big* book, the *last* straw, *unlucky* you.

In Latin, adjectives must agree in **gender**, **number** and **case** with the noun or pronoun they describe: in the phrase *mens sana in corpore sano*, ‘a healthy mind in a healthy body’ (Juvenal, *Satires* 10.356), *sana* is fem. nom. sing., describing the feminine noun *mens*, ‘mind’, whereas *sano* is neu. abl. sing., agreeing with *corpore* (the ablative form of the neuter noun *corpus*, ‘body’).

Group 1/2 adjectives decline in the various cases like group 1 and 2 nouns, i.e. *serv-us*, *serv-a* and *somni-um*:

| <i>good</i> | <i>masc. sing.</i> | <i>fem. sing.</i> | <i>neu. sing.</i> | <i>masc. pl.</i> | <i>fem. pl.</i> | <i>neu. pl.</i> |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| nom. | bon-us | bon-a | bon-um | bon-i | bon-ae | bon-a |
| acc. | bon-um | bon-am | bon-um | bon-os | bon-as | bon-a |
| gen. | bon-i | bon-ae | bon-i | bon-orum | bon-arum | bon-orum |
| dat. | bon-o | bon-ae | bon-o | < bon-is | bon-is | bon-is > |
| abl. | bon-o | bon-a | bon-o | < bon-is | bon-is | bon-is > |

Group 1/2 adjectives like *miser/a/um* decline in a similar way, the only difference being in the masc. nom. sing.

| <i>unhappy</i> | <i>masc. sing.</i> | <i>fem. sing.</i> | <i>neu. sing.</i> | <i>masc. pl.</i> | <i>fem. pl.</i> | <i>neu. pl.</i> |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| nom. | miser | miser-a | miser-um | miser-i | miser-ae | miser-a |
| acc. | miser-um | miser-am | miser-um | miser-os | miser-as | miser-a |
| gen. | miser-i | miser-ae | miser-i | miser-orum | miser-arum | miser-orum |
| dat. | miser-o | miser-ae | miser-o | < miser-is | miser-is | miser-is > |
| abl. | miser-o | miser-a | miser-o | < miser-is | miser-is | miser-is > |

thus: *puella in forum it.* *puella* = feminine nominative singular:

therefore: *puella bona in forum it.* The good girl goes into the forum.

videmus puellas *puellas* = feminine accusative plural.

therefore: *videmus puellas miseras.* We see the unhappy girls.

The following exercise tests knowledge of group 1/2 adjectives such as *bonus/a/um* and *miser/a/um*.

Provide the appropriate form of the adjective to complete the following sentences.

Note that there is vocabulary beneath to help you.

1. Lyconides est filius _____ . *malus/mala*
2. cur est Euclio senex _____ ? *miser/miserum/misera*
3. pueri _____ sunt. *laetus/laeti*
4. serva et tibicina _____ sunt. *laeta/laetae*

5. vir non ridet quod _____ est. *defessus/defessi*
6. nunc procax servus _____ est. *defessus/defessi*
7. senex tauros _____ amat. *miseri/miseros/miseras*
8. deus equum _____ videt. *magnum/magnam/magnos*
9. fratres audiunt curas _____ sororum. *miserum/miserorum/miserarum*
10. uxores malae somnia _____ habent. *bonos/bonas/bona*
11. femina nimis _____ curarum habet. *miseriae/miserorum/miserarum*
12. malus filius patrem _____ puellae timet. *pulchri/pulchrae/pulchra*
13. coquus exit cum _____ uxoribus. *multos/multas/multis*
14. deus clam _____ tibicinam spectat. *pulchrum/pulchram/pulchro*

Vocabulary

rideo (2) I laugh
defessus/a/um tired
procax cheeky
specto (1) I look at
taurus, -i (2m) bull

(Answers, p. 4)

Present Active

So far you have been working with a number of different present active verb forms in the exercises you have been doing. The table below lays out the conjugations of the various verb groups.

| | <i>amare (1)</i> | <i>habere (2)</i> | <i>poscere (3)</i> | <i>audire (4)</i> | <i>capere (3/4)</i> |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>love</i> | <i>have</i> | <i>demand</i> | <i>listen, hear</i> | <i>capture</i> |
| sing. 1 | amo | habeo | posco | audio | capio |
| 2 | amas | habes | poscis | audis | capis |
| 3 | amat | habet | poscit | audit | capit |
| pl. 1 | amamus | habemus | poscimus | audimus | capimus |
| 2 | amatis | habetis | poscitis | auditis | capitis |
| 3 | amant | habent | poscunt | audiunt | capiunt |
| sing. impv | ama | habe | posce | audi | cape |
| pl. impv | amate | habete | poscite | audite | capite |

In addition, here are the conjugations of seven common irregular verbs.

| | <i>esse</i> | <i>posse</i> | <i>ire</i> | <i>ferre</i> | <i>velle</i> | <i>nolle</i> | <i>malle</i> |
|-------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | <i>be</i> | <i>be able</i> | <i>go</i> | <i>carry</i> | <i>want</i> | <i>refuse</i> | <i>prefer</i> |
| sing. 1 | sum | possum | eo | fero | volo | nolo | malo |
| 2 | es | potes | is | fers | vis | non vis | mavis |
| 3 | est | potest | it | fert | vult | non vult | mavult |
| pl. 1 | sumus | possumus | imus | ferimus | volumus | nolumus | malumus |
| 2 | estis | potestis | itis | fertis | vultis | non vultis | mavultis |
| 3 | sunt | possunt | eunt | ferunt | volunt | nolunt | malunt |
| sing. impv | es | —— | i | fer | —— | noli | —— |
| pl. impv | este | —— | ite | ferite | —— | nolite | —— |

Using the above tables, translate the following verbs into English.

(Remember you can look up any unfamiliar words in the vocabulary list at the back of the booklet.)

- | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1 habet | _____ | 7 portatis | _____ | 13 cogitat | _____ |
| 2 videmus | _____ | 8 audit | _____ | 14 exis | _____ |
| 3 potest | _____ | 9 mavult | _____ | 15 fer | _____ |
| 4 faciunt | _____ | 10 esse | _____ | 16 dicit | _____ |
| 5 audi | _____ | 11 abit | _____ | 17 volunt | _____ |
| 6 ferre | _____ | 12 intra | _____ | 18 tacete | _____ |

(Answers, p. 4)

Nouns

Fill in the gaps in the following tables from memory and/or using the sentences in previous exercises to help you.

Group 1 nouns (mostly feminine)

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>slave-girl</i> (f.) | sing. | pl. |
| nom. | serv-a | serv-ae |
| acc. | serv- | serv- |
| gen. | serv-ae | serv-arum |
| dat. | serv-ae | serv-is |
| abl. | serv- | serv- |

Group 2 nouns (masculine)

| | | |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>slave</i> (m.) | sing. | pl. |
| nom. | serv-us | serv- |
| acc. | serv- | serv- |
| gen. | serv- | serv-orum |
| dat. | serv-o | serv-is |
| abl. | serv-o | serv- |

Group 2 nouns (neuter)

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>dream</i> | sing. | pl. |
| nom. | somi-um | somni- |
| acc. | somni- | somni-a |
| gen. | somni-i | somni-orum |
| dat. | somni-o | somni-is |
| abl. | somni-o | somni-is |

Group 3 nouns (masculine and feminine)

| | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>thief</i> | sing. | pl. |
| nom. | fur | fur- |
| acc. | fur- | fur-es |
| gen. | fur-is | fur-um |
| dat. | fur-i | fur- |
| abl. | fur- | fur-ibus |

Group 3 nouns (neuter)

| <i>burden</i> | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| nom. | onus | oner- |
| acc. | onus | oner-a |
| gen. | oner-is | oner-um |
| dat. | oner-i | oner-ibus |
| abl. | oner-e | oner-ibus |

(Answers to this exercise and the one below, p. 4)

Using the above tables, give the number and case (or cases) of the following forms.

- 1 deo _____ 5 hominibus _____
- 2 servos _____ 6 animo _____
- 3 curarum _____ 7 facinora (*from* facinus) _____
- 4 deorum _____ 8 cenam _____

Translation: Dido and Aeneas

The following passage will help you practise some of the grammatical knowledge you have already reviewed – and also includes a few forms you have yet to consolidate. The words underlined in the passage are given in the vocabulary beneath; look other words up in the back of the booklet if you need to.

When the Trojans (*Troiani*) arrive in Africa (*Libya*) after years of wandering, they are welcomed by Queen Dido and her people. A lavish banquet is held at which Dido invites the Trojan leader, Aeneas, to tell his story. Dido is captivated by this dazzling (and single) man, and Aeneas too is sufficiently tempted by Dido's charms to remain in Africa and help her build a new city. Jupiter, however, sends Mercury as a messenger to remind him that his destiny lies in Italy.

post cenam Dido semper habet facinora Aeneae in animo. Aeneam etiam absentem audit et videt. dis supplicat quod non potest onus amoris ferre. neque Aeneas amorem Didonis spernit.

per omnem hiemem Troiani in Libya manent et servos civesque iuvant qui novam urbem aedificant.

sed Iuppiter Aeneam de Olympo videt in Libya cessantem. iratus est quod Aeneas ibi manet. Mercurium, nuntium deorum, vocat. 'nunc fer auxilium, Mercuri!' deo dicit. 'ad Libyam abi! statim Aeneam ad Italiam duc!'

tum Mercurius facit quod pater iubet. Aeneam in urbe invenit cum multis servis aedem ingentem aedificantem. ad Aeneam adit et 'audi me, Aenea!' dicit, 'ego sum Mercurius, deorum nuntius; Iuppiter, rex hominum et pater deorum, me mittit ad te. me iubet haec tibi dicere: ex Libya hodie abi! ad Italiam cum hominibus tuis naviga et novam Troiam ibi conde!'

deinde animus Aeneae plenus curarum est. multum secum cogitat. tandem Aeneas clam abit. Dido autem omnia cognoscit. ex oculis miseris naves Troianas in aqua videt, et facinus malum parat.

Passage adapted from *Oxford Latin Course*, Oxford University Press

Vocabulary (in alphabetical order)

absens, absent-is absent

aedifico (1) build

aedificantem building (acc.)

cessantem lingering (acc.)

cognoscit gets to know (from *cognosco*)

condo (3) found

haec these things (*hic*)

hiems, hiemis (f) winter

iuvo (1) help

(*English translation, p. 4*)

Future Active

Now you have consolidated basic noun, adjective and verb forms, it's time to start reviewing other tenses, starting with the future.

Forming the future active

There are two competing ways of forming the future in Latin. Group 1 and 2 verbs use the **present stem + key vowel, am-a- or hab-e-**, and add *-bo, -bis, -bit, -bimus, -bitis, -bunt*. Thus *amabo*, 'I shall love', *amabis*, 'you will love', etc. These types of futures are easy to spot.

Group 3, 4 and 3/4 (mixed conjugation) verbs are often less easy to recognize, however. These verbs form their future tense by adding to their present stems (*dic-, audi-, capi-*) the endings *-am, -es, -et, -emus, -etis, -ent*. Thus *dicam*, 'I shall say', *dices*, 'you will say', etc. Be on the lookout for these crafty devils. The full conjugations are as follows.

| | <i>amo (1)</i> | <i>habeo (2)</i> | <i>dico (3)</i> | <i>audio (4)</i> | <i>cipio (3/4)</i> |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>sing. 1</i> | amabo | habebo | dicam | audiam | capiam |
| <i>2</i> | amabis | habebis | dices | audies | capies |
| <i>3</i> | amabit | habebit | dicet | audiet | capiet |
| <i>pl. 1</i> | amabimus | habebimus | dicemus | audiemus | capiemus |
| <i>2</i> | amabitis | habebitis | dicetis | audietis | capietis |
| <i>3</i> | amabunt | habebunt | dicent | audient | capient |

There are two irregular futures. As ever the verb *sum*, 'I am', goes crazy:

ero, eris, erit, erimus, eritis, erunt 'I shall be', etc.

as does its compound *possum*, 'I am able, can' (*possum = pot + sum*):

potero, poteris, poterit, poterimus, poteritis, poterunt 'I shall be able', etc.

The verb *eo*, 'I go', is also irregular, but in far more restrained a fashion:

ibo, ibis, ibit, ibimus, ibitis, ibunt 'I shall go', etc.

All other verbs which are irregular in the present tense – like *volo*, 'I wish, want', *nolo*, 'I refuse, am unwilling', and *malo*, 'I prefer' – form their futures in the same way as *dico*, that is by adding *-am, -es, -et*, etc. to the stem. Thus *malam*, 'I shall prefer', etc.

Fill in the gaps with the appropriate Latin word, then translate.

- me _____ (you will order: *iubeo (2)*) in villam inire?
- prima luce ad forum cum alteris militibus _____ (I shall go: *eo (irreg.)*).
- ubi pater me _____ (he will see: *video (2)*), _____ (he will say: *dico (3)*) 'cur tam stultus fuisti?'
- hodie non prandium _____ (I shall make: *facio (3/4)*), quod fessus sum.
- cur puella non litteras mittere _____ (she will want: *volo (irreg.)*)?
- Britanni numquam milites Romanos _____ (they will endure: *fero (irreg.)*).

- 7 ubi servos audaces _____ (they will see: *video* (2)), milites magnopere _____
 (they will be afraid: *timeo* (2)).
- 8 coqui, qui nunc in templo stant, mox _____ (they will ask: *rogo* (1)), 'ubi domum
 _____?' (we will return: *redeo* (irreg.: like *eo*))
- 9 heri pauper fuisti, cras dives _____ (you will be: *sum* (irreg.)).
- 10 senes irati mox fures saevos _____ (they will capture: *cipio* (3/4)).

Vocabulary

prima luce at dawn

prandium -i (2n) lunch

fessus/a/um tired

qui who (masc. nom. pl.)

heri yesterday

cras tomorrow

(Answers, p. 4)

Perfect Active

The perfect active is one of the main tenses used in Latin for describing actions in the past. Let's remind ourselves how it is formed.

Forming the perfect active

The groups of verbs which cause the fewest difficulties are group 1 and 4 verbs, most of which form their perfects in a regular way, namely: **present stem + key vowel + v + ending**. For example:

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|--------|------------------------------|
| (1) amo | <i>I love</i> | amavi | <i>I loved, I have loved</i> |
| (4) audio | <i>I hear</i> | audivi | <i>I heard, I have heard</i> |

Most group 2 verbs also form the perfect active in a similarly regular way, only this time **without** using the key vowel (and with v generally written as u):

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|
| (2) habeo | <i>I have</i> | habui | <i>I had, I have had</i> |
|-----------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|

More problematic are group 3 and group 3/4 (mixed conjugation) verbs, whose perfect stems are unpredictable. Every time you learn a new verb of either of these two groups, the perfect active must be learnt too. Here are some examples of 3 and 3/4 perfects:

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------|---------|------------------------------------|
| (3) dico | <i>I say</i> | dixi | <i>I said, I have said</i> |
| (3) posco | <i>I ask for</i> | poposci | <i>I demanded, I have demanded</i> |

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|
| (3/4) facio | <i>I make, do</i> | fecerunt | <i>I made, did, I have made/done</i> |
| (3/4) capio | <i>I capture</i> | ceperunt | <i>I captured, I have captured</i> |

Life isn't always cruel, however: there is just one set of perfect endings for **ALL** verbs:

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| amav-i | <i>I loved, have loved</i> | dix-i | <i>I said, have said</i> |
| amav-isti | <i>you (sing.) loved, have loved</i> | dix-isti | <i>you (sing) said, have said</i> |
| amav-it | <i>he/she/it loved, has loved</i> | dix-it | <i>he/she/it said, has said</i> |
| amav-imus | <i>we loved, have loved</i> | dix-imus | <i>we said, have said</i> |
| amav-istis | <i>you (pl.) loved, have loved</i> | dix-istis | <i>you (pl.) said, have said</i> |
| amav-erunt | <i>they loved, have loved</i> | dix-erunt | <i>they said, have said</i> |

Give the number and person of each verb on the left and match it with a verb on the right.

| | | |
|------------|-------------|---------|
| iussimus | | voco |
| | misistis | dico |
| cepit | | solvo |
| | nescivimus | habeo |
| habuisti | | nescio |
| | solvi | invenio |
| credidit | | nolo |
| | dixisti | iubeo |
| invenerunt | | fugio |
| | fugistis | pugno |
| vocavi | | sum |
| | fuimus | credo |
| noluisti | | capio |
| | pugnaverunt | mitto |

(Answers to this exercise and the one below, p. 4)

Study the following list of common irregular perfect actives before attempting the short test that follows (you will have to fill in some of the forms yourself, using the information on the previous page and the answers from the previous exercise).

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| <i>capio</i> | I take, capture | |
| <i>do</i> | I give | <i>dedi</i> |
| <i>duco</i> | I lead | <i>duxi</i> |
| <i>eo</i> | I go | <i>i(v)i</i> |
| <i>facio</i> | I make, do | |
| <i>fero</i> | I bear, lead | <i>tuli</i> |
| <i>fugio</i> | I escape, run off | |
| <i>invenio</i> | I find | |
| <i>iubeo</i> | I order, command | |
| <i>lego</i> | I read | <i>legi</i> |

| | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| <i>malo</i> | I prefer | <i>malui</i> |
| <i>maneo</i> | I remain, wait | <i>mansi</i> |
| <i>nolo</i> | I refuse | |
| <i>posco</i> | I demand | |
| <i>scribo</i> | I write | <i>scripsi</i> |
| <i>sto</i> | I stand | <i>steti</i> |
| <i>sum</i> | I am | |
| <i>tango</i> | I touch | <i>tetigi</i> |
| <i>vinco</i> | I conquer | <i>vici</i> |
| <i>volo</i> | I wish, want | <i>volui</i> |

Once you have completed this table, spend a few moments testing yourself on the irregular perfect forms and trying to commit them to memory before going on to the next exercise.

Test on the Perfect Active

This exercise tests the perfect forms you met in the previous set of exercises. Once you have attempted as much of this test as you can from memory, try to fill in any gaps you may have by using the information given in the previous section.

1 Translate the following perfect active forms into English.

mansisti _____ vicimus _____

legit _____ steterunt _____

volui _____ tetigit _____

dedistis _____ iussi _____

2 Put these present forms into the equivalent form of the perfect active:

duco _____ videmus _____

es _____ fugitis _____

mavult _____ dicunt _____

invenit _____ faciunt _____

3 Put these perfect forms into the equivalent form of the present active:

vexavi _____ audivimus _____

noluisti _____ scripsistis _____

ivit _____ poposcerunt _____

tulit _____ ceperunt _____

4 Give the Latin for the following:

I called (*voco*) _____

you (sing.) loved (*amo*) _____

she had (*habeo*) _____

we owed (*debeo*) _____

you (pl.) heard (*audio*) _____

they didn't know (*nescio*) _____

(Answers, p. 4)

Translation: Achilles and Patroclus

Troy has been under siege for nearly ten years when Achilles withdraws from battle as a result of his wrath (*ira*). In his absence, the Trojans (*Troiani*) have made serious encroachments on the Greeks and have even begun to burn the Greek boats. Friends of Achilles approach him begging him to return to battle, but to no avail. Patroclus cannot sway the man either, but does come up with another idea – one which proves to have dire consequences.

amici Achillis venerunt et eum iusserunt ad pugnam redire. clamaverunt, ‘o Achilles, serva nos! in magno periculo sumus. tu debes ad pugnam redire et amicos tuos defendere.’ sed ille amicos non audivit neque de ira destitit.

tum Patroclus, amicus optimus, ad Achillem adiit et ‘nunc Troiani naves incendunt,’ dixit, ‘nunc Troianos pugnare debes. sed si tu non pugnabis, mitte me cum militibus tuis in pugnam.’ itaque Achilles invitus Patroclum in pugnam misit. ille arma Achillis induit et Graecos in pugnam duxit.

tum Troiani, ubi arma Achillis viderunt, magnopere timebant. Patroclus Troianos oppugnavit et multos viros occidit. sed Hector, filius regis Troiani, restitit et Patroclum in pugnam vocavit. tandem, Hector miserum Patroclum necavit.

Passage adapted from *Oxford Latin Course*, Oxford University Press

Vocabulary (in alphabetical order)

desisto (3) *destiti, desistitum* I cease

induo (3) *induere, indui* I put on

invitus/a/um unwilling(ly)

pugna, -ae (1f) battle

timebant they were afraid (impf. of *timeo*)

(*English translation, p. 4*)

Present Deponent

In A297, deponent verbs are introduced fairly early on in the course. Deponents verbs are **passive in form but active in meaning** (they are called ‘deponent’ because they have ‘put aside’, *depono*, any passive meaning they may once have had). If you have studied the passive voice before, the forms laid out below should look familiar since in all tenses the endings of deponent verbs are identical to those of passive verbs.

The personal endings of deponent verbs are *-r, -ris, -tur, -mur, -mini, and -ntur*. Look at the tables below, paying special attention to the tricky infinitive and imperative forms and second person singular forms of group 3 and group 3/4 verbs. Then attempt the following exercise.

| | <i>minari</i> (1) | <i>polliceri</i> (2) | <i>loqui</i> (3) | <i>mentiri</i> (4) | <i>progredi</i> (3/4) |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>threaten</i> | <i>promise</i> | <i>speak</i> | <i>lie</i> | <i>advance</i> |
| sing. 1 | minor | polliceor | loquor | mentior | progredior |
| 2 | minaris | polliceris | loqueris | mentiris | progredieris |
| 3 | minatur | pollicetur | loquitur | mentitur | progreditur |
| pl. 1 | minamur | pollicemur | loquimur | mentimur | progredimur |
| 2 | minamini | pollicemini | loquimini | mentimini | progredimini |
| 3 | minantur | pollicentur | loquuntur | mentiuntur | progrediuntur |
| sing. impv | minare | pollicere | loquere | mentire | progredere |
| pl. impv | minamini | pollicemini | loquimini | mentimini | progredimini |

Here’s some practice at forming some present deponents. Give the required forms of the verbs, using the tables above to guide you.

- 1 to try (*conor*, 1) _____
- 2 to speak (*loquor*, 3) _____
- 3 you (sing.) follow (*sequor*, 3) _____
- 4 he promises (*polliceor*, 2) _____
- 5 she comes out (*egredior*, 3/4) _____
- 6 it threatens (*minor*, 1) _____
- 7 we seem (*videor*, 2) _____
- 8 you (pl.) lie (*mentior*, 4) _____
- 9 they grow angry (*irascor*, 3) _____
- 10 they beg (*precor*, 1) _____

(Answers, p. 4)

Translate the following sentences into English: each contains at least one present deponent form.

1 mihi non loqueris? non vis mentiri?

2 serva in aedis clam ingreditur et vinum bibit.

3 nocte mulier conspicatur virum scelestum cum tribus amicis.

4 sic patimur propter ferocem equum.

5 hoc anni tempore semper ovis audaces recordor.

6 mihi stultae videmini quia scelerum senis nesciae estis.

7 milites summo ingenio semper bonas meretrices sequuntur.

8 iuvenes non loqui sed amare voluerunt.

9 me sequere ad forum, serve!

Vocabulary

vinum, -i (2n) wine

ferox, feroc-is fierce

(Answers, p. 4)

Group 3 Adjectives

As we saw earlier, an adjective must agree in **gender**, **number** and **case** with the noun (or pronoun) it describes. For example:

puella bona in forum it. The good girl goes into the forum.

videmus puellas bonas . We see the good girls.

There are, of course, other types of adjectives in Latin besides the group 1/2 adjectives of the *bonus/a/um* type you reviewed earlier. An example of the other most common type – group 3 adjectives – is *omnis, omne*, ‘all’ which declines in the following way.

| <i>all, every</i> | <i>masc./fem. sing.</i> | <i>neu. sing.</i> | <i>masc./fem. pl.</i> | <i>neu. pl.</i> |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| nom. | omni-s | omn-e | omn-es | omn-ia |
| acc. | omn-em | omn-e | omn-es/-is | omn-ia |
| gen. | <omn-is | omn-is> | <omn-ium | omn-ium> |
| dat. | <omn-i | omn-i> | <omn-ibus | omn-ibus> |
| abl. | <omn-i | omn-i> | <omn-ibus | omn-ibus> |

Give the appropriate forms of *omnis, omne* to describe the underlined nouns.

Note that in the singular, *omnis, omne* signifies ‘each, every’.

- cives ex templis exeunt.
- filium pessimum hominum pater habet (= ‘considers’).
- milites ducem amant.
- coquus aurum seni forti aufert.
- serva audax copias in castris videre quam domi manere mavult.

(Answers, p. 4)

Adjectives like *audax*, ‘brave’, ‘bold’, decline in a similar way to *omnis*, the difference being that the nominative forms of the masculine, feminine and neuter forms of *audax* are identical.

| <i>brave, bold</i> | <i>masc./fem. sing.</i> | <i>neu. sing.</i> | <i>masc./fem. pl.</i> | <i>neu. pl.</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| nom. | audax | audax | audac-es | audac-ia |
| acc. | audac-em | audax | audac-es/-is | audac-ia |
| gen. | <audac-is | audac-is> | < audac-ium | audac-ium> |
| dat. | < audac-i | audac-i> | < audac-ibus | audac-ibus> |
| abl. | < audac-i | audac-i> | < audac-ibus | audac-ibus> |

Give the appropriate forms of *audax* to describe the underlined nouns.

- 1 dux imperium militibus dat.
- 2 is senex tres dies vinum cum meretricibus bibere vult.
- 3 num deus civibus minabitur?
- 4 dominus servorum copias in proelium mittit.
- 5 hostes omnia de re puellae locuti sunt.

Vocabulary

vinum, -i (2n) wine

(Answers p. 4)

Future Deponent

The future forms of deponent verbs may well look more daunting than they really are: if the principle of forming the futures of active verbs is firmly in place and the endings of present deponent verbs have been memorized, then there is next to no new learning needed. In fact, you will meet future deponents only rarely in Latin texts – however, completing this exercise should help you to recognize them on the few occasions they do crop up.

Forming the future deponent

As with active verbs, there are two competing ways of forming the futures of deponent verbs. The more friendly are group 1 and 2 verbs. Their futures are easy to spot: they take the present **stem + key vowel, *min-a-* or *pollic-e-***, and add *-bor, -beris, -bitur, -bimur, -bimini, -buntur*. Thus *minabor*, ‘I shall threaten’, *minaberis*, ‘you will threaten’, etc.

But beware! Future forms of group 3, 4 and 3/4 mixed conjugation verbs are often less easy to recognize. To form their futures these verbs use their present stem (*loqu-*, *menti-*, *progre-*), and add *-ar, -eris, -etur, -emur, -emini, -entur*. Thus *loquar*, ‘I shall speak’, *loqueris*, ‘you will speak’, etc.

The full conjugations are as follows.

| | <i>minor (1)</i> | <i>polliceor (2)</i> | <i>loquor (3)</i> | <i>mentior (4)</i> | <i>progredior (3/4)</i> |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>sing. 1</i> | minabor | pollicebor | loquar | mentiar | progrediar |
| <i>2</i> | minaberis | polliceberis | loqueris | mentieris | progredieris |
| <i>3</i> | minabitur | pollicebitur | loquetur | mentietur | progredietur |
| <i>pl. 1</i> | minabimur | pollicebimur | loquemur | mentiemur | progrediemur |
| <i>2</i> | minabimini | pollicebimini | loquemini | mentiemini | progrediemini |
| <i>3</i> | minabuntur | pollicebuntur | loquentur | mentientur | progredientur |

Translate the following sentences into English: each contains at least one future deponent form (there is vocabulary overleaf).

1 dominae minaberis si non tecum veniet?

2 prima luce ad castra cum alteris iuvenibus progrediar.

3 ubi miles me cum sua uxore inveniet, loquetur ‘cur non puellam meliorem invenisti, stulte?’

4 scelus tibi aurum pollicebitur?

5 senexne iam mortem vel amicam amplexabitur?

6 si puella non litteras mittet, pater irascetur.

7 servi fortes videbuntur, si ovem scelestam necabunt.

8 meretrices, quae nunc in ea via stant, mox mentientur, 'nihil de vobis loquemur nisi bona.'

9 heri audaces visi estis, cras stulti videbimini.

10 civis decem nummos adeptus statim ad domum puellarum proficiscetur.

Vocabulary:

minor (1) (+dat) I threaten

prima luce at dawn

amplexor (1) I embrace

heri yesterday

cras tomorrow

adeptus/a/um (from *adipiscor*) having obtained

(Answers, p. 4)

Translation: Ulysses and the Lotos Eaters

Ulysses and his crew, returning from Troy, put in at the island of the Lotos Eaters (*Lotophagi*), where the local produce, lotos, a sleep-inducing drug, works its charm on some of the sailors.

(Note: this passage contains a number of forms of *hic/haec/hoc*, ‘this’, and *ille/illa/illud*, ‘that’, which you may like to refer to a grammar book to review before attempting your translation.)

Ulixes, postquam Graeci urbem Troiam ceperunt et deleverunt, cum comitibus suis domum redire voluit. Neptunus autem, deus nulla continentia, illis tempestatem magnam illo tempore misit, nam hic deus Graecos irridere et opprimere volebat. itaque Graeci pericula maris certe timuerunt.

multis post horis navis Ulixis ad insulam Lotophagorum venit qui lotum, medicamentum somniferum, edunt. qui multum lotum edunt omnia obliviscuntur et in illa insula manere malunt, ubi hoc medicamentum semper edere possunt. Ulixes autem, vir summo ingenio, tres nautas audaces sed stultos ad Lotophagos misit. hos iussit incolas illius insulae adloqui et cibum aquamque invenire.

Ulixes, ubi hi nautae non redierunt, primo iratus fuit, sed deinde res illum sollicitabat. conatur igitur illos invenire. cum alteris comitibus in insulam cito progreditur. ecce! tandem nautas conspicantur quibus mali Lotophagi lotum dederunt. semisomni videntur: immo sub sole dormiunt omnium rerum nescii. Ulixes lotum illis aufert et dicit, ‘redibitisne nobiscum?’ sed responsum nullum huic dant. iterum Ulixes, ‘si non mecum venietis,’ dicit, ‘vos vinciam et portabimus ad navem.’ taciti sunt. tandem Ulixes, ‘comites, si non loquimini, valde iratus ero!’

Passage adapted from *Ecce Romani: a Latin Reading Course* originally prepared by The Scottish Classics Group, Longman.

Vocabulary (in alphabetical order)

edo (3) *edere/esse, edi, esu* eat
incola, -ae (1m) inhabitant
insula, -ae (1f) island
mare, maris (3n) sea
medicamentum, -i (2n) drug
postquam after
qui (m. nom. pl.) who
semisomnus/a/um half-asleep
sollicitabat worried (impf. of *sollicito*)
tempestatas, tempestatatis (3f) storm
valde really
volebat wanted (impf. of *volo*)

(English translation, p. 4)

Perfect Deponent

Deponent verbs have just three principal parts, e.g. *minor, minari, minatus sum*. The third principal part, meaning ‘I ---ed’, comprises the masculine singular form of the perfect (past) participle plus *sum*.

Forming the perfect deponent

The perfect participles of group 1, 2 and 4 verbs usually follow a predictable pattern:

| | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (1) | minor | <i>I threaten</i> | minatus/a/um |
| (2) | polliceor | <i>I promise</i> | pollicitus/a/um |
| (4) | mentior | <i>I lie</i> | mentitus/a/um |

The perfect participle of group 3 and group 3/4 verbs is always unpredictable, however. Every time you learn a new verb of either of these two groups, the perfect participle must be learnt too.

e.g.

| | | | |
|-------|------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| (3) | sequor | <i>I follow</i> | secutus/a/um |
| | irascor | <i>I grow angry</i> | iratus/a/um |
| (3/4) | progredior | <i>I advance</i> | progressus/a/um |
| | patior | <i>I suffer</i> | passus/a/um |

These perfect participles are used in two ways. First, they are used in conjunction with the verb ‘to be’ to form the perfect tense. Remember, the ending of the participle will change depending on the **gender** and **number** of the subject of the verb.

| | |
|--|---|
| minatus/a sum <i>I threatened</i> | minati/ae sumus <i>we threatened</i> |
| minatus/a es <i>you (sing.) threatened</i> | minati/ae estis <i>you (pl.) threatened</i> |
| minatus/a/um est <i>he/she/it threatened</i> | minati/ae/a sunt <i>they threatened</i> |

Secondly, they are used on their own to mean ‘having -ed’. Thus *visus/a/um*, ‘having seemed’; *locutus/a/um*, ‘having spoken’, etc. In this instance, the participle behaves just like any other adjective and so its ending changes depending on the **gender, number and case** of the person or thing the participle is describing.

Give the gender and number and either the person or case of each verb/participle on the left and match it with a verb on the right.

| | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| profecti estis | visum est | audeo | patior |
| oblitum | conati sumus | videor | adipiscor |
| hortata sum | passorum | loquor | hortor |
| ausae estis | facta sunt | proficiscor | fio |
| adeptus es | locutas | conor | sequor |
| secutus sum | | | obliuiscor |

(Answers, p. 4)

Using the information above, fill in the gaps with the appropriate Latin words, then translate.

1 audaciores _____ (*we seemed: videor*) quam hostes saevi.

2 fures _____ (*having encouraged: hortor – to agree with meretrix*), meretrix in aedis regis ingredi _____ (*she dared: audeo*).

3 di, equi _____ (*having become: fio – to agree with di*), iuvenibus plurimis _____ (*they threatened: minor*).

4 servae _____ (*they followed: sequor*) ducem sic _____ (*having spoken: loquor – to agree with ducem*).

5 ego, vir summa virtute, multa _____ (*I have suffered: patior*) ob aulam parvam.

(Answers, p. 4)

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

We Latinists love our subject. We never stop telling the world how happy we are (*quam felices sumus!*). We also like to say that we are happier than everyone else because we know Latin (*feliciores sumus*); nay rather, that we are the happiest people in the world (*felicissimi sumus*).

To do this we need to use comparative and superlative adjectives. The comparative adjective can usually be recognized by the ending *-ior/-ius* and the superlative by the endings *-issimus* or *-errimus* or *-illimus*. Thus:

| <i>positive</i> | | <i>comparative</i> | <i>superlative</i> |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| stultus | <i>stupid</i> | stultior, stultius | stultissimus/a/um |
| pulcher | <i>beautiful</i> | pulchrior, pulchrius | pulcherrimus/a/um |
| felix | <i>happy</i> | felicior, felicius | felicissimus/a/um |
| acer | <i>sharp, keen</i> | acrior, acrius | acerrimus/a/um |
| facilis | <i>easy</i> | facilior, facilius | facillimus/a/um |
| similis | <i>similar</i> | similior, similius | simillimus/a/um |

Comparative adjectives decline like group 3 nouns.

| | <i>masc./ fem. sing.</i> | <i>neu. sing.</i> | <i>masc./ fem. pl.</i> | <i>neu. pl.</i> |
|-------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| nom. | stultior | stultius | stultior-es | stultior-a |
| acc. | stultior-em | stultius | stultior-es | stultior-a |
| gen. | < stultior-is | stultior-is> | < stultior-um | stultior-um> |
| dat. | < stultior-i | stultior-i> | < stultior-ibus | stultior-ibus> |
| abl. | < stultior-e | stultior-e> | < stultior-ibus | stultior-ibus> |

Superlative adjectives decline like group 1 and 2 nouns.

| | <i>masc. sing.</i> | <i>fem. sing.</i> | <i>neu. sing.</i> | <i>masc. pl.</i> | <i>fem. pl.</i> | <i>neu. pl.</i> |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| nom. | stultissim-us | stultissim-a | stultissim-um | stultissim-i | stultissim-ae | stultissim-a |
| acc. | stultissim-um | stultissim-am | stultissim-um | stultissim-os | stultissim-as | stultissim-a |
| gen. | stultissim-i | stultissim-ae | stultissim-i | stultissim-orum | stultissim-arum | stultissim-orum |
| dat. | stultissim-o | stultissim-ae | stultissim-o | stultissim-is | stultissim-is | stultissim-is |
| abl. | stultissim-o | stultissim-a | stultissim-o | stultissim-is | stultissim-is | stultissim-is |

The comparative and superlative can be translated several ways in English. *Stultior* can mean ‘stupider’, ‘more stupid’ or ‘rather stupid’, and *stultissimus* can mean ‘stupidest’, ‘most stupid’, ‘very stupid’ or ‘exceedingly stupid’.

The neuter *-ius* form doubles up as the comparative adverb: thus *stultius* means ‘more stupidly’; the superlative adverb is formed in *-e*: so ‘most stupidly’ is *stultissime*.

A handful of adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

| <i>positive</i> | | <i>comparative</i> | | <i>superlative</i> | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| bonus | <i>good</i> | melior, melius | <i>better</i> | optimus/a/um | <i>best</i> |
| malus | <i>bad</i> | peior, peius | <i>worse</i> | pessimus/a/um | <i>worst</i> |
| magnus | <i>big</i> | maior, maius | <i>bigger</i> | maximus/a/um | <i>biggest</i> |
| parvus | <i>small</i> | minor, minus | <i>smaller</i> | minimus/a/um | <i>smallest</i> |
| multus | <i>much</i> | plus | <i>more</i> | plurimus/a/um | <i>most</i> |

Translate the following sentences using the vocabulary to help you.

1 iuvenes saepe superbiores quam senes sunt.

2 olim homines pauperrimi erant amici fidissimi.

3 leones ad mensam ducis optimi celerrime venerunt et eum ederunt.

4 coquus semper audacius quam servus mentitur.

5 senex fortissime ovem ferocem manibus superavit.

6 puellae nihili plura dona quam oscula voluerunt.

7 hostes ferocissime, sed Romani ferocius pugnaverunt.

8 filius numquam videbit urbem maiorem quam hanc.

9 deus, quem nunc video, me pulchrior est.

Vocabulary

superbus/a/um proud

olim once

fidus/a/um faithful

leo, leonis (3m) lion

mensa, -ae (1f) table

edo (3) *edere/esse, edi, esus/a/um* I eat

ferox, feroc-is, fierce

nihili of no value, worthless

donum, -i (2n) gift

osculum, -i (2n) kiss

quem whom (masc. acc. sing.) (Answers, p. 4)

Accusative and Infinitive Construction

The accusative and infinitive construction is a very useful and common piece of syntax. This construction allows us to report what someone is saying or has said. Let's look at a simple example:

Catullus dicit se Lesbiam amare.

literally: Catullus says himself (*accusative*) to love (*infinitive*) Lesbia.

or in real English: Catullus says that he loves Lesbia.

amare, 'to love', is a present active infinitive — but there are other kinds of infinitive too.

Let's have a look at some of these:

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------|
| perfect active infinitive | <i>amavisse</i> | perfect stem <i>amav-</i> , plus <i>-isse</i> | to have loved |
| future active infinitive | <i>amaturus/a/um esse</i> | perfect participle <i>amatus/a/um</i> , with <i>-ur-</i> in the middle, plus <i>esse</i> | to be about to love |

And now let's have a look at what these infinitives allow us to express:

Catullus dicit se Lesbiam amavisse.

Catullus says himself **to have loved** Lesbia, *i.e.* that he **loved** Lesbia.

Catullus dicit se Lesbiam amaturum esse.

Catullus says himself **to be about to love** Lesbia, *i.e.* that he **will love** Lesbia.

And look what happens if we change the tense of *dicit* to the perfect, *dixit*:

Catullus dixit se Lesbiam amavisse.

Catullus *said* that he **had loved** Lesbia (lit. ... *himself to have loved Lesbia*).

Catullus dixit se Lesbiam amaturum esse.

Catullus *said* that he **would love** Lesbia (lit. ... *himself to be about to love Lesbia*).

Translate the following sentences using the vocabulary to help you.

1 Lesbia respondet se quoque Catullum amare.

2 Iuno dixit Hannibalem Romam victurum esse.

3 senatores putaverunt leges olim saevas fuisse.

4 pastor dicit se ovis militibus ablaturum esse.

5 milites tamen dixerunt se ovis soluturos esse.

6 regina dicit regem meretrices spectare.

7 puella negavit vaccam scelestam ducem necavisse.

8 Iuppiter pollicetur virgini se operam daturum esse.

Vocabulary

Iuno, Iunonis (3f) Juno (wife of Jupiter)

olim once

saevus/a/um (here) harsh

pastor, pastoris (3m) shepherd

regina, -ae (1f) queen

specto (1) I look at

nego (1) I deny, I say ... not

vacca, -ae (1f) cow

(Answers, p. 4)

Imperfect Active and Deponent

The most common use of the imperfect is to describe ongoing or repeated actions in the past: ‘I was listening’, ‘you used to have’, ‘he kept saying’, etc. Note that owing to the differences between English and Latin tense systems, however, the Latin imperfect can often be translated by a past simple in English. In an English sentence such as ‘I went to school every day’ or ‘I always wore the same necklace’ the ongoing or repeated nature of the actions which is simply understood in English is generally expressed in Latin by the imperfect.

Forming the imperfect

The vast majority of verbs in Latin form their imperfect in a regular way. The active imperfect consists of **stem + key vowel (+ e in group 3, 4 and 3/4 verbs) + the endings: -bam, -bas, -bat, -bamus, -batis, -bant.**

| | <i>amo</i> (1) | <i>habeo</i> (2) | <i>dico</i> (3) | <i>audio</i> (4) | <i>capio</i> (3/4) |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>sing.</i> 1 | amabam | habebam | dicebam | audiebam | capiebam |
| 2 | amabas | habebas | dicebas | audiebas | capiebas |
| 3 | amabat | habebat | dicebat | audiebat | capiebat |
| <i>pl.</i> 1 | amabamus | habebamus | dicebamus | audiebamus | capiebamus |
| 2 | amabatis | habebatis | dicebatis | audiebatis | capiebatis |
| 3 | amabant | habebant | dicebant | audiebant | capiebant |

Verbs which are irregular in the present such as *fero*, *volo* and *nolo* form their imperfections like group 3 verbs: **stem + e + ending**. Thus: *ferebam*, ‘I was carrying’, *volebas*, ‘you used to want’, *nolebat*, ‘he used to refuse’, etc.

The verb *sum*, ‘I am’, forms its imperfect as follows:

eram, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant, ‘I was’, etc.

possum, ‘I am able’, follows the same pattern:

poteram, poteras, poterat, poteramus, poteratis, poterant, ‘I was able’, etc.

The verb *eo*, ‘I go’, is also irregular:

ibam, ibas, ibat, ibamus, ibatis, ibant, ‘I was going’, etc.

The imperfect of deponent verbs is formed on exactly the same principles, and they have the same personal deponent/passive endings as found in the present tense.

| | <i>minor</i> (1) | <i>polliceor</i> (2) | <i>loquor</i> (3) | <i>mentior</i> (4) | <i>progredior</i> (3/4) |
|----------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>sing.</i> 1 | minabar | habebamur | loquebar | mentiebar | progrediebar |
| 2 | minabaris | habebamur | loquebaris | mentiebaris | progrediebaris |
| 3 | minabatur | habebatur | loquebatur | mentiebatur | progrediebatur |
| <i>pl.</i> 1 | minabamur | habebamini | loquebamur | mentiebamur | progrediebamur |
| 2 | minabamini | habebantur | loquebamini | mentiebamini | progrediebamini |
| 3 | minabantur | habebantur | loquebantur | mentiebantur | progrediebantur |

The following short exercise provides some practice at forming imperfects.

Use the tables on the previous page to guide you when necessary.

- 1 I was carrying (*porto*, 1) _____
- 2 I kept speaking (*loquor*, 3) _____
- 3 I used to prefer (*malo*, irreg.) _____
- 4 you (sing.) went (*eo*, irreg.) _____
- 5 he used to give (*do*, 1) _____
- 6 she used to make (*facio*, 3/4) _____
- 7 it seemed (*videor*, 2) _____
- 8 we were (*sum*, irreg.) _____
- 9 you (pl.) used to lie (*mentior*, 4) _____
- 10 they were waiting (*maneo*, 2) _____
- 11 they kept carrying (*fero*, irreg.) _____
- 12 they used to know (*scio*, 4) _____

(Answers, p. 4)

Ablative Absolute

Ablatives absolute are met only briefly in A297 and are introduced in full in A397. However, for the curious, here is a brief explanation and some practice on this ubiquitous grammatical construction.

An ablative absolute usually consists of a noun in the ablative and an accompanying participle, e.g. *puellā visā* in the sentence:

puellā visā, puer laetus (happy) erat.

But what does it mean? Let us begin at the end and examine *visā*. *visā* is the perfect participle of *video, videre, vidi, visus/a/um*, 'I see', which translates as 'having been seen' or simply 'seen'. The ending of *visā* shows that it is in the ablative and in agreement with *puellā* (which is also in the ablative). So we know the words mean 'girl' and 'having been seen'. Don't let the fact that the phrase is in the ablative get the better of you! Just translate what you see: *puellā visā*, 'the girl having been seen, the boy was happy'. Or, put into good English:

- Once the girl had been seen, the boy was happy.
- After the girl was seen, the boy was happy.
- When he had seen the girl, the boy was happy.
- Once the boy had seen the girl, he was happy.
- After seeing the girl, the boy was happy.

(The phrase is called an absolute because *grammatically* it is not connected with the rest of the sentence: *absolutum* means 'detached'.)

Let's try another: *rege necatō, regina tristis erat.*

rege, ablative, 'the king' – *necatō* from *neco, necare, necavi, necatus/a/um*, 'having been killed' – *regina tristis erat*, 'the queen was sad'.

If you would like some practice, attempt the following sentences using the vocabulary to help you.

- 1 Britannia explorata, Romani ad Italiam redire volebant. _____
- 2 Caesare necato, omnes timebant. _____
- 3 tubis auditis, milites in proelium cucurrerunt. _____
- 4 vino invento, omnes bibere volebant. _____
- 5 hostibus visis, milites tela iecerunt. _____
- 6 proelio pugnato, nuntiatum est Cleopatram mortuam esse. _____
- 7 rege et regina visis, omnes clamaverunt. _____
- 8 ponte invento, milites flumen transire poterant. _____

Vocabulary

tuba, -ae (1f) trumpet

curro (3) *cucurri, cursus* I run

vinum, -i (2n) wine

telum, -i (2n) spear

nuntiatum est it was announced (that ...: *accusative plus inf.*)

iacio (3/4) *ieci, iactus* I throw

pons, pontis (3m) bridge

flumen, fluminis (3n) river

(Answers, p. 4)

The Passive Voice

The verbs we have met so far in this booklet have mainly been active. Thus *amo*, ‘I love’, *dico*, ‘I say’, and so on. When we meet an active form of a verb, we know that the subject is *actively* involved in performing the action: so *I* am the one doing the loving, the saying, or whatever.

However, there is an alternative way of describing an action, that is, when the grammatical subject is not performing the action him- or herself, but having the action performed *on* him or her. To describe an action in this way, the passive voice is used. This voice allows us to say ‘I am loved’, ‘it is said’, ‘we are captured’, and so on.

Present Passive

The good news is that the endings for the passive voice are the same as those of deponent verbs (indeed, deponent verbs are so called because, although passive in form, they have ‘put aside’, *depono*, any passive meaning). Observe the present tense, for example:

| <i>infinitive</i> | <i>amari</i> (1) | <i>haberi</i> (2) | <i>dici</i> (3) | <i>audiri</i> (4) | <i>capi</i> (3/4) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>to be loved</i> | <i>to be had</i> | <i>to be said</i> | <i>to be heard</i> | <i>to be seized</i> |
| <i>sing.</i> 1 | amor | habeor | dicor | audior | capior |
| 2 | amaris | haberis | diceris | audiris | caperis |
| 3 | amatur | habetur | dicitur | auditur | capitur |
| <i>pl.</i> 1 | amamur | habemur | dicimur | audimur | capimur |
| 2 | amamini | habemini | dicimini | audimini | capimini |
| 3 | amantur | habentur | dicuntur | audiuntur | capuntur |

(*I am loved* or *I am being loved*, etc.)

Imperfect Passive

The imperfect passive, too, display the same endings as imperfect deponents. The stems to which these endings are attached are the same as occur in the imperfect active: *amabam*, *amabas*, *amabat*, etc.

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>sing.</i> 1 | amabar | habebar | dicebar | audiebar | capiebar |
| 2 | amabaris | habebaris | dicebaris | audiebaris | capiebaris |
| 3 | amabatur | habebatur | dicebatur | audiebatur | capiebatur |
| <i>pl.</i> 1 | amabamur | habebamur | dicebamur | audiebamur | capiebamur |
| 2 | amabamini | habebamini | dicebamini | audiebamini | capiebamini |
| 3 | amabantur | habebantur | dicebantur | audiebantur | capiebantur |

(*I was being loved* or *I used to be loved*, etc.)

Perfect and Pluperfect Passive

Again, the endings for these two tenses are the same as for deponent verbs; the appropriate form of *sum*, 'I am', is used with the perfect participle (which must agree in gender and number with the subject). For instance:

- perfect** *amatus sum* I was loved *or* I have been loved
 dictum est it was said *or* it has been said
 audita estis you were heard *or* you have been heard
- pluperfect** *habitus eras* you had been considered
 capti erant they had been captured

Using the tables given above, provide the Latin for the following.

In order to form the perfect passive of verbs, you may need to look up their fourth principal parts in the vocabulary list at the end of the booklet.

- 1 I am being annoyed (*vexo* (1): present) _____
- 2 You (sing.) used to be carried (*porto* (1): imperfect) _____
- 3 We have been heard (*audio* (4): perfect) _____
- 4 It has been sent (*mitto* (3): perfect) _____
- 5 You (pl.) were captured (*capio* (3/4): perfect) _____
- 6 They are being conquered (*vinco* (3): present) _____
- 7 She is worshipped (*colo* (3): present) _____
- 8 I was being attacked (*oppugno* (1): imperfect) _____

(Answers, p. 4)

Translate these sentences into English: each contains a verb in either the present passive or the perfect passive.

- 1 consul pulcher a nautis ebris reducitur ad navem.

- 2 civis audax tactus est a coquis nesciis.

- 3 omne vinum ablatum est (from *aufero*) a scelestis servis.

4 senex felix a meretrice punitur.

5 urbs deleta est pro rege irato.

6 cena magna paratur apud iudicem saevum.

7 templum nocte oppugnatum est.

8 amica clam a rege educta est.

(Answers, p. 4)

Note

Deponent verbs **do not** have passive meanings. As mentioned above, whilst the various forms of deponent verbs look like forms of the passive, these are verbs which have ‘put aside’ (*de-pono*) their passive meanings. **Always** translate deponent verbs with an active verb in English.

In Latin, then, a deponent verb such as *minor*, *I threaten*, **cannot** be expressed in the passive: there is no way of saying ‘I am threatened’ using *minor*: to express this meaning an alternative verb or grammatical construction has to be found.

Translation: Diogenes the Cynic Comes to Dinner

vir dives cenam dabat. Diogenes invitatus est. Diogenes togam sordidam induit, neque capillos compsit. sed ubi ad domum viri divitis advenit, servi eum abegerunt.

‘abi, sceleste!’ inquit servi. ‘tu es pauper. neminem nisi virum comptum huc admittimus.’

Diogenes, ubi ad domum suam rediit, togam celeriter mutavit, capillos compsit. ad domum viri divitis regressum sine mora servi eum admiserunt. nam Diogenes togam splendidam nunc gerebat. nunc servae cibum ei portabant, vinum fundebant. Diogenes tamen cibum et vinum in togae sinum effudit. omnes obstipuerunt et causam rogabant.

at Diogenes, ‘bibe!’ inquit, ‘et cibum consume, o optima toga! nam tu, non ego, ad cenam invitatus es!’

Passage adapted from Dunlop, *Short Latin Stories*, 26

Vocabulary (in alphabetical order)

abigo (3) *abegi, abactus* drive away

capilli, -orum (2m) hair

como (3) *compsi, comptus* I comb

comptus/a/um neat

(eff)undo (3) *fudi, fusus* I pour (out)

gero (3) *gessi, gestus* (here) I wear

induo (3) *indui, indutus* I put on

invito (1) I invite

mora, -ae (1f) delay

muto (1) I change

obstipesco (3) *obstipui* I am astonished

sinus, -us (4m) fold, pocket

sordidus/a/um dirty

splendidus/a/um spotless

(English translation, p. 4)

Translation: Sertorius and the Deer

The following is a more challenging translation passage.

Sertorius, leader of the Spaniards, is given a deer (*cerva*), to which he attributes miraculous powers in order to strengthen his authority.

amicus Sertorii cervam quandam pulcherrimam celerrimamque ei dedit. suo igitur exercitui dixit Sertorius, ‘“quis haec cerva?”’ rogatis. vobis dicam. Diana dea mihi hanc cervam credidit quod me ducem summa sapientia habet. iam nihil nobis obstat: immo hostes certe vincemus! nam cerva nos adiuvabit: mecum loquetur et bona ac utilia docebit.’ sic dixit et si postea volebat quid difficile aut audax militibus imperare, cervam se monuisse esse affirmabat. omnes ergo Sertorio laeti parebant.

forte cerva fugit atque in agro vicino latuit. brevi post unus ex servis cervam invenit et reduxit. eum iussit Sertorius nihil de cerva dicere sed postridie repente in castra cervam immittere. tandem, militibus convocatis, ‘in somnio,’ inquit, ‘vidi cervam. iterum auxilio nobis ibat, et imperia dabat, ut prius solebat.’ sic locutus, Sertorius servo signum dedit et cerva in castra subito citoque ingressa est. clamores militum ad caelum ierunt et omnes Sertorium deum vocaverunt.

Aulus Gellius 15.22 (adapted)

Vocabulary

convocatus/a/um summoned/ called together

doceo (2) *docui, doctus* I teach

forte by chance

lateo (2) *latui* I hide

postridie (on) the following day

prius before

si ... quid if ... anything (this is the usual meaning of *quid* after *si*)

utilis, -e (util-) useful

vicinus/a/um neighbouring

(English translation, p. 4)

The Subjunctive Mood

In A397 you will meet a number of uses of the subjunctive – a mood with which you may only be partially familiar, if at all. The following is a brief introduction to some of the more common forms and uses of the subjunctive.

Forming the subjunctive

The two most commonly found tenses of the subjunctive are the present and imperfect. In the present active, group 1 verbs form their subjunctive with **stem + e + ending**, whereas all other verb groups use **stem + key vowel + a + ending**. You have already met the endings *-m, -s, -t, -mus, -tis, -nt* in a number of contexts (e.g. *sum*, ‘I am’, and the imperfect active).

| | <i>amo</i> (1) | <i>habeo</i> (2) | <i>dico</i> (3) | <i>audio</i> (4) | <i>cipio</i> (3/4) |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>sing. 1</i> | amem | habeam | dicam | audiam | capiam |
| 2 | ames | habeas | dicas | audias | capias |
| 3 | amet | habeat | dicat | audiat | capiat |
| <i>pl. 1</i> | amemus | habeamus | dicamus | audiamus | capiamus |
| 2 | ametis | habeatis | dicatis | audiatis | capiatis |
| 3 | ament | habeant | dicant | audiant | capiant |

(The present subjunctive of *sum*, ‘I am’, is *sim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint*. The present subjunctive of *eo*, ‘I go’, is *eam, eas, eat, eamus, eatis, eant*.)

The imperfect active is formed by adding these same endings to the present infinitive

| | <i>amo</i> (1) | <i>habeo</i> (2) | <i>dico</i> (3) | <i>audio</i> (4) | <i>cipio</i> (3/4) |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <i>sing. 1</i> | amarem | haberem | dicerem | audirem | caperem |
| 2 | amares | haberes | dicers | audires | caperes |
| 3 | amaret | haberet | diceret | audiret | caperet |
| <i>pl. 1</i> | amaremus | haberemus | diceremus | audiremus | caperemus |
| 2 | amaretis | haberetis | diceretis | audiretis | caperetis |
| 3 | amarent | haberent | dicerent | audirent | caperent |

The imperfect subjunctives of irregular verbs follow the same rule: e.g. *sum* → *essem, esses, esset, essemus, essetis, essent*; *eo* → *irem, ires, iret, iremus, iretis, irent*.

Uses of the Subjunctive

Whereas the indicative tends to be used to express facts, the subjunctive tends to be used to express concepts such as fears and wishes, or things which may not happen. The following uses serve as examples of this.

Main clauses

In main clauses, the subjunctive is used:

- **to encourage a course of action** ‘let’s ...!’ (the ‘jussive’ or ‘hortatory’ use)
vivamus atque *amemus* ‘Let’s live and let’s love!’

- **to express a wish** (the ‘optative’ use)
vivat rex! ‘Long live the king!’

Subordinate Clauses

More often, however, the subjunctive is found in subordinate clauses where it is used:

- **to express purpose** (purpose clauses) *ut* + subj., ‘in order to’ (negative = *ne* + subj.)
puer Romam venit ut milites videret. The boy came to Rome to see the soldiers.
senex clam exiit ne uxor videret. The old man went out in secret so that his wife wouldn’t see (him).
- **to express a result** (result clauses) *ut* + subj., ‘so ... that’
dominus tam saevus est ut omnes servi eum timeant.
The master is so harsh that all the slaves are afraid of him.
tantus clamor erat ut non audire possem.
There was so much noise that I couldn’t hear.
- **after verbs of fearing** *ne* + subj.
timebam ne hostes nos oppugnarent. I was afraid that the enemy would attack us.
timeo ne non eat. I am afraid that he won’t go.
- **after cum**, in which case *cum* will mean ‘when’, ‘since’ or ‘although’
cum *id dixisset* (plpf. subj. of *dico*), *omnes cives timebant.*
When/Although he had said that, all the citizens were afraid.
cum *custodes dormirent*, *unus ex captivis effugit.*
When/Since the guards were sleeping, one of the slaves escaped.
- **after certain verbs of ordering and asking** *ut* + subj. (negative = *ne* + subj.)
rogavit ut senex in villam intraret. I asked the old man to enter the villa.
rogavit ne senex in villam intraret. I asked the old man not to enter the villa.

Note that this is only a selection of the subjunctive’s more common uses and in A397 you will find this mood used in other contexts, too. As you study A397 you will have plenty of opportunity to learn about the uses of the subjunctive and to get used to its various forms.

Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 *proelium spectemus!* _____
- 2 *timeamus ne hostes castra nostra capiant.* _____
- 3 *puellae ad pontem ibant ut flumen transirent.* _____
- 4 *tam feroces erant leones ut custodes non eis appropinquarent.* _____
- 5 *incolae portas clauserunt ne hostes oppidum caperent.* _____
- 6 *bene dormiatis!* _____
- 7 *poeta Romam iter facit ut templa pulchra spectet.* _____
- 8 *dux imperavit militibus ut fortiter pugnarent.* _____
- 9 *cum iuvenis esset, multa intellexit.* _____

Vocabulary

specto (1) I look at, watch

pons, pontis (3m) bridge

leo, leonis (3m) lion

appropinquo (1) + *dat.* I approach

porta, -ae (1f) gate

claudio (3) *clausi, clausus* I close

poeta, -ae (1m) poet

(Answers, p. 4)

Taking It Further

This booklet covers a lot of ground, and by having worked through it you should be more than sufficiently prepared to tackle A397.

If you still have the time and energy to do more preparation before beginning your level 3 Latin studies, however, then there are of course more things you can do. No time is ever wasted reviewing tables of nouns, verbs and adjectives – and so if this kind of study interests you, then you could aim either to consolidate your knowledge of the tables in this booklet and/or to extend your consolidation to group 4 and 5 nouns, pronouns such as *ego, tu, hic, is* and *ille*, and other more quirky and irregular nouns and adjectives, declensions of which will be laid out in most Latin grammar books. You could also consider reviewing the different uses of cases, looking at verbs with irregular principal parts or trying to commit to memory the various forms of the subjunctive – again with the aid of a grammar book.

It must be said, though, that the emphasis of A397 is on reading and appreciating Latin texts, not on being able to reel off lists of verb- and noun-endings, so you may well feel more comfortable preparing for A397 by reading the *Aeneid* in translation, for example (Book 2 of which will be your set text) or reading other prose and poetry in translation.

But if you do still want to consolidate your grammar, which book should you use? Well, if you have already taken A297, then you should have *Reading Latin* to hand, which contains a comprehensive list of tables. If you are considering investing in a new grammar, however, perhaps the most useful book for students at this level (and indeed beyond) is the *Cambridge Latin Grammar* by R. M. Griffin (Cambridge University Press, 1991) which is highly approachable and contains well laid out tables, clear explanations and simple examples of Latin usage. *Latin Grammar* by James Morwood (Oxford University Press, 1999) is also a useful volume.

If you are looking for a complete refresher course to help you brush up on the basics, then one very readable volume is *Learn Latin* by Peter Jones (Duckworth, 1997): this is written for a different audience from his *Reading Latin* and has a reassuring way of making Latin seem simple and fun.

Either before or during your study of A397 you might also like to consider attending one of the many summer schools or residential courses run throughout the UK and the Republic of Ireland: see www.jact.org for details of these.

Finally, an easy and effective way to consolidate your knowledge of grammar and vocabulary is to make use of the websites mentioned in the introduction. Once again, they are:

Interactive Latin: www.open.ac.uk/Arts/classtud/

This website is purpose-designed for A397 students to help you review noun, adjective and verb forms. It is highly recommended!

Cambridge Schools Latin Project: <http://www.cambridgescp.com/>

This site contains a wealth of good resources, among the most useful of which are the vocabulary testers. Designed with GCSE, AS and A level students in mind, these testers are still extremely useful for any student wishing to learn and review core vocabulary.

Good luck – and enjoy your studies!

Key to Exercises

English Grammar Practice 1

1 was; brought; was hanging; was; was; was; were; ran; was; had been trodden; got; began; made; 'Do[n't] let ... see (a verbal phrase); shouted; were; carried; shut; did ... have (a verbal phrase); were; pressed; ('kissing' and 'caressing' are present participles); undressed; was ... crying (a verbal phrase).

2

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| shreds (1.1) | <i>noun</i> | animal (1.5) | <i>adjective</i> |
| back (1.2) | <i>noun</i> | downstairs (1.7) | <i>adjective</i> |
| left (1.3) | <i>adjective</i> | hollow (1.8) | <i>adjective</i> |

3

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| verbs | <i>carried / shut</i> |
| subject | <i>we</i> |
| objects | <i>him / door</i> |

English Grammar Practice 2

1 *any of these:*

| | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|--|
| singular noun | <i>Don Camillo, time, street, hedge, pair, presbytery, couple, sound, door, glimpse, shadow, Lord, altar, advice, harm, instance, 9-calibre, detail, importance, nothing, conscience, trouble</i> | adverb | <i>suddenly, not, only, never, once more, usually</i> |
| plural noun | <i>fields, bushes, eyes, evenings, people, shoulders</i> | verb in the present | <i>goes, let, would be, are going, is, can, know, is, do ... fire</i> |
| adjective | <i>some, convinced, all, useful, two, alone, accompanied, third, good</i> | verb in the past | <i>had felt, was being watched, was walking, saw, felt, had looked, have found, heard, caught, had replied, had asked, did, sighed</i> |

2

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a. grammatical role | <i>direct objects</i> |
| b. part of speech | <i>prepositions</i> |

3

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| a. subject | <i>nothing</i> |
| b. object | <i>conscience</i> |

Prepositions

- 1 porci ad coquos currunt.
- 2 porci prope coquos stant.
- 3 coqui porcos in aedis/aedes ducunt.
- 4 porci in aedibus stant.
- 5 porci de coquis cogitant.
- 6 porci ex aedibus festinant.

| prepositions taking the <i>accusative</i> case | |
|--|---------------------------|
| <i>ad</i> | to(wards), at |
| <i>ante</i> | before, in front of |
| <i>apud</i> | at the house of, among |
| <i>ob</i> | on account of, because of |
| <i>per</i> | through |
| <i>prope</i> | near |

| prepositions taking the <i>ablative</i> case | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <i>a(b)</i> | away from, by |
| <i>cum</i> | (in company) with |
| <i>de</i> | about, concerning, from, down from |
| <i>e(x)</i> | out of, from |
| <i>pro</i> | for; in front of |
| <i>sine</i> | without |

- 1 ad oppidum *to the town*
- 2 pro castris *in front of the camp*
- 3 ob senem *because of the old man*
- 4 cum puella *with the girl*
- 5 ex exercitu *out of the army*
- 6 apud regem *at the house of the king*

- 7 de multis rebus *about many things*
- 8 per multas terras *through many lands*
- 9 sine cura *without a care*
- 10 prope regem *near the king*
- 11 ante bellum *before the war*
- 12 a custode *by the guard*

Noun and Verb Endings

- 1 The old man secretly loves the bull.
- 2 The slave loves many girls.
- 3 The pigs are also afraid of the slave girls.
- 4 Why are the cooks calling the bulls?
- 5 My sister sees the god.
- 6 We are now carrying gold.
- 7 The slaves are running to the slave girls.
- 8 The daughters of the consul also live in the house.
- 9 The bull is approaching the house.
- 10 The bull is full of many slave girls.
- 11 Why are you looking at the gold? Do you love gold?
- 12 Why are you looking after the old man?

- 1 *servam porci amant.*
- 2 *aurum coqui curant.*

- 3 tandem porci aurum portant.
- 4 servus porcos timet.
- 5 tauri pleni servarum sunt.
- 6 cur coqui porcos mihi dant?

Adjectives

1. *malus*: Lyconides is a bad son.
2. *miser*: Why is Euclio an unhappy old man?
3. *laeti*: The boys are happy.
4. *laetae*: The slave-girl and the pipe-girl are happy. (There are two women, so a plural is expected)
5. *defessus*: The man isn't laughing because he is tired.
6. *defessus*: Now the cheeky slave is tired.
7. *miseros*: The old man loves the unhappy bulls.
8. *magnum*: The god sees the big horse.
9. *miserarum*: The brothers listen to the cares of the unhappy sisters.
10. *bona*: Wicked wives have good dreams.
11. *miserarum*: The woman has too many miserable worries.
12. *pulchrae*: The wicked son is afraid of the beautiful girl's father.
13. *multis*: The cook goes out with many wives.
14. *pulchram*: The god secretly watches the beautiful pipe-girl.

Present Active

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--------------------------|----|----------|-------------------------------|----|---------|-------------------------|
| 1 | habet | <i>He/She/It has</i> | 7 | portatis | <i>You (pl.) are carrying</i> | 13 | cogitat | <i>He/She/It thinks</i> |
| 2 | videmus | <i>We see</i> | 8 | audit | <i>He/She/It is listening</i> | 14 | exis | <i>You go out</i> |
| 3 | potest | <i>He/She/It is able</i> | 9 | mavult | <i>He/She/It prefers</i> | 15 | fer | <i>Bear!</i> |
| 4 | faciunt | <i>They do</i> | 10 | esse | <i>To be</i> | 16 | dicit | <i>He/She/It says</i> |
| 5 | audi | <i>Listen! (sing.)</i> | 11 | abit | <i>He/She/It goes away</i> | 17 | volunt | <i>They want</i> |
| 6 | ferre | <i>To bear</i> | 12 | intra | <i>Enter! (sing.)</i> | 18 | tacete | <i>Be quiet! (pl.)</i> |

Nouns

Group 1 nouns (mostly feminine)

| <i>slave-girl</i> (f.) | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>nom.</i> | serv-a | serv-ae |
| <i>acc.</i> | serv-am | serv-as |
| <i>gen.</i> | serv-ae | serv-arum |
| <i>dat.</i> | serv-ae | serv-is |
| <i>abl.</i> | serv-a | serv-is |

Group 2 nouns (masculine)

| <i>slave</i> (m.) | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> |
|-------------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>nom.</i> | serv-us | serv-i |
| <i>acc.</i> | serv-um | serv-os |
| <i>gen.</i> | serv-i | serv-orum |
| <i>dat.</i> | serv-o | serv-is |
| <i>abl.</i> | serv-o | serv-is |

Group 2 nouns (neuter)

| <i>dream</i> | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>nom.</i> | somi-um | somni-a |
| <i>acc.</i> | somni-um | somni-a |
| <i>gen.</i> | somni-i | somni-orum |
| <i>dat.</i> | somni-o | somni-is |
| <i>abl.</i> | somni-o | somni-is |

Group 3 nouns (masculine and feminine)

| <i>thief</i> | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>nom.</i> | fur | fur-es |
| <i>acc.</i> | fur-em | fur-es |
| <i>gen.</i> | fur-is | fur-um |
| <i>dat.</i> | fur-i | fur-ibus |
| <i>abl.</i> | fur-e | fur-ibus |

Group 3 nouns (neuter)

| | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------|
| <i>burden</i> | <i>sing.</i> | <i>pl.</i> |
| <i>nom.</i> | onus | oner-a |
| <i>acc.</i> | onus | oner-a |
| <i>gen.</i> | oner-is | oner-um |
| <i>dat.</i> | oner-i | oner-ibus |
| <i>abl.</i> | oner-e | oner-ibus |

| | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 deo | <u>dat./abl. sing.</u> | 5 hominibus | <u>dat./abl. pl.</u> |
| 2 servos | <u>acc. pl.</u> | 6 animo | <u>dat./abl. sing.</u> |
| 3 curarum | <u>gen. pl.</u> | 7 facinora (from facinus) | <u>nom./acc. pl</u> |
| 4 deorum | <u>gen. pl.</u> | 8 cenam | <u>acc. sing.</u> |

Translation: Dido and Aeneas

After the dinner Dido always has Aeneas' deeds in her mind. She hears and sees Aeneas even when he is absent. She prays to the gods because she cannot bear the burden of her love. Neither does Aeneas spurn Dido's love.

Throughout the whole winter the Trojans stay in Africa and help the slaves and citizens who are building the new city.

But from Olympus Jupiter sees Aeneas lingering in Africa. He is angry because Aeneas is staying there. He calls Mercury, the messenger of the gods. 'Bring help now, Mercury!' he says to the god. 'Go off to Africa! Lead Aeneas to Italy immediately!'

Then Mercury does what his father orders. He finds Aeneas in the city with many slaves building a huge temple. He approaches Aeneas and says, 'Listen to me, Aeneas! I am Mercury, messenger of the gods; Jupiter, king of men and father of the gods, sends me to you. He orders me to say these things to you: Go away from Africa to-day! Sail to Italy with your men and found a new Troy there!'

Then Aeneas' mind is full of worries. He thinks to himself a lot. Eventually Aeneas goes away in secret. But Dido gets to know everything. Out of unhappy eyes she sees the Trojan boats in the water and prepares an evil deed.

Future Active

- 1 *iubebis/iubebitis*: Will you order me to go into the house?
- 2 *ibo*: At dawn I shall go to the forum with the other soldiers.
- 3 *videbit, dicet*: When my father sees (*lit.* 'will see') me, he will say, 'Why were you (have you been) so stupid?'
- 4 *faciam*: I shall not make lunch to-day, because I am tired.
- 5 *volet*: Why will the girl not want to send a letter?
- 6 *ferent*: The Britons will never endure the Roman soldiers.

- 7 *videbunt, timebunt*: When they see the outrageous slaves, the soldiers will be very afraid.
 8 *rogabunt, redibimus*: The cooks who are now standing in the temple will soon ask, ‘When shall we return home?’
 9 *eris*: Yesterday you were poor (a poor man), tomorrow you will be rich (a rich man).
 10 *capient*: The angry old men will soon capture the savage thieves.

Perfect Active

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|
| iussimus | 1 st pl. | (we ordered) | iubeo |
| misistis | 2 nd pl. | (you sent) | mitto |
| cepit | 3 rd sing. | ((s)he captured) | capio |
| nescivimus | 1 st pl. | (we did not know) | nescio |
| habuisti | 2 nd sing. | (you had) | habeo |
| solvi | 1 st sing. | (I loosened) | solvo |
| credidit | 3 rd sing. | (he believed) | credo |
| dixisti | 2 nd sing. | (you said) | dico |
| invenerunt | 3 rd pl. | (they found) | invenio |
| fugistis | 2 nd pl. | (you fled) | fugio |
| vocavi | 1 st sing. | (I called) | voco |
| fuimus | 1 st pl. | (we were) | sum |
| noluisti | 2 nd sing. | (you refused) | nolo |
| pugnaverunt | 3 rd pl. | (they fought) | pugno |

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|----------------|
| <i>capio</i> | I take, capture | <i>cepi</i> | <i>nolo</i> | I refuse | <i>nolui</i> |
| <i>facio</i> | I make, do | <i>feci</i> | <i>posco</i> | I demand | <i>poposci</i> |
| <i>fugio</i> | I escape, run off | <i>fugi</i> | <i>sum</i> | I am | <i>fui</i> |
| <i>invenio</i> | I find | <i>inveni</i> | | | |
| <i>iubeo</i> | I order, command | <i>iussi</i> | | | |

Test on the Perfect Active

1

| | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| mansisti | <i>you stayed/waited/remained</i> | vicimus | <i>we won/conquered</i> |
| legit | <i>(s)he read</i> | steterunt | <i>they stood</i> |
| volui | <i>I wanted</i> | tetigit | <i>(s)he touched</i> |
| dedistis | <i>you (pl.) gave</i> | iussi | <i>I ordered</i> |

2

| | | | |
|---------|----------------|---------|-----------------|
| duco | <i>duxi</i> | videmus | <i>vidimus</i> |
| es | <i>fuisti</i> | fugitis | <i>fugistis</i> |
| mavult | <i>maluit</i> | dicunt | <i>dixerunt</i> |
| invenit | <i>invenit</i> | faciunt | <i>fecerunt</i> |

3

| | | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|
| vexavi | <i>vexo</i> | audivimus | <i>audimus</i> |
| noluisti | <i>non vis</i> | scripsistis | <i>scribitis</i> |
| ivit | <i>it</i> | poposcerunt | <i>poscunt</i> |
| tulit | <i>fert</i> | ceperunt | <i>capiunt</i> |

4

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| I called (<i>voco</i>) | <i>vocavi</i> |
| you (sing.) loved (<i>amo</i>) | <i>amavisti</i> |
| she had (<i>habeo</i>) | <i>habuit</i> |
| we owed (<i>debeo</i>) | <i>debuimus</i> |
| you (pl.) have heard (<i>audio</i>) | <i>audivistis</i> |
| they didn't know (<i>nescio</i>) | <i>nesciverunt</i> |

Translation: Achilles and Patroclus

The friends of Achilles came and ordered him to return to the battle. They shouted, 'O Achilles, save us! We are in great danger. You ought to return to the battle and defend your friends.' But he did not listen to his friends nor did he cease from his wrath.

Then Patroclus, his best friend, approached Achilles and said, 'Now the Trojans are burning our boats. Now you ought to fight the Trojans. But if you will not fight, send me into battle with your soldiers.' And so Achilles unwillingly sent Patroclus into battle. He put on the arms of Achilles and led the Greeks into battle.

Then the Trojans, when they saw the arms of Achilles, were greatly afraid. Patroclus attacked the Trojans and killed many men. But Hector, the son of the Trojan king, resisted and called Patroclus into battle. Eventually, Hector killed unhappy Patroclus.

Present Deponent

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | to try (<i>conor</i> , 1) | <i>conari</i> |
| 2 | to speak (<i>loquor</i> , 3) | <i>loqui</i> |
| 3 | you (sing.) follow (<i>sequor</i> , 3) | <i>sequeris</i> |
| 4 | he promises (<i>polliceor</i> , 2) | <i>pollicetur</i> |
| 5 | she comes out (<i>egredior</i> , 3/4) | <i>egreditur</i> |
| 6 | it threatens (<i>minor</i> , 1) | <i>minatur</i> |
| 7 | we seem (<i>videor</i> , 2) | <i>videmur</i> |
| 8 | you (pl.) lie (<i>mentior</i> , 4) | <i>mentimini</i> |
| 9 | they grow angry (<i>irascor</i> , 3) | <i>irascuntur</i> |
| 10 | they beg (<i>precor</i> , 1) | <i>precantur</i> |

- 1 Aren't you speaking to me? Do you not want to lie?
- 2 The slave-girl secretly enters the house and drinks the wine.
- 3 At night the woman catches sight of her wicked husband with three mistresses/friends.
- 4 We are suffering like this because of a fierce horse.
- 5 At this time of year I always remember the bold sheep.
- 6 You seem to me (to be) stupid because you are ignorant of the old man's crimes.
- 7 Soldiers of utmost intelligence are always following good prostitutes.
- 8 The young men did not want to speak but to make love.
- 9 Follow me to the forum, slave!

Group 3 Adjectives

- 1 *omnibus*: Citizens are coming out of all the temples.
 - 2 *omnium*: The father considers his son (to be) the worst of men.
 - 3 *omnes*: All the soldiers love their leader.
 - 4 *omne*: The cook takes all the gold away from the strong old man.
 - 5 *omnes (omnis)*: The cheeky slave-girl would rather (prefers to) see all the troops in the camp than stay at home.
-
- 1 *audax*: The leader gives a bold order to the soldiers.
 - 2 *audacibus*: That old man wishes to drink wine with bold prostitutes for three days.
 - 3 *audax*: Surely the bold god will not threaten the citizens?
 - 4 *audacium*: The master of the brave slaves is sending his troops into battle.
 - 5 *audaci*: The enemy told the brave girl all about the affair.

Future Deponent

- 1 Will you threaten the mistress if she won't come with you?
- 2 At dawn I shall advance to the camp with the other young men.

- 3 When the soldier finds me with his wife, he will say, ‘Why didn’t you find a better girl, stupid?’
- 4 Will the criminal promise you gold?
- 5 Will the old man now embrace death or his mistress?
- 6 If the girl doesn’t send the letter, her father will grow angry.
- 7 The slaves will seem brave if they kill the wicked sheep.
- 8 The prostitutes, who are now standing in that street, will soon lie, ‘We will say nothing about you but good things’.
- 9 Yesterday you seemed brave, tomorrow you will seem stupid.
- 10 After obtaining ten coins the citizen will set out for the girls’ house straightaway.

Translation: Ulysses and the Lotos Eaters

Ulysses, after the Greeks (had) captured and destroyed the city of Troy, wanted to return home with his companions. However Neptune, a god with no self-restraint, sent them a great storm at that time, for this god wanted to mock and crush the Greeks. And so without doubt the Greeks were afraid of the dangers of the sea. After many hours, Ulysses’ boat came to the island of the Lotos Eaters who eat lotos, a sleep-inducing drug. (Those) who eat a lot of lotos forget everything and want to stay on that island, where they are always able to eat this drug. Ulysses, however, a man of the utmost intelligence, sent three brave but stupid sailors to the Lotos Eaters. He ordered these (men) to speak to the inhabitants of that island and to find food and water.

Ulysses, when these sailors did not return, was at first annoyed, but then the matter worried him. Therefore he tries to find them. With his other companions he quickly advances onto/into the island. Look! At last they catch sight of the sailors to whom the wicked Lotos Eaters have given lotos. They seem half-asleep: more precisely they are asleep under the sun, ignorant of everything. Ulysses takes the lotos away from them and says, ‘Will you come back with us?’ But they make no reply to him. Again Ulysses says, ‘If you do (will) not come back with me, I shall tie you up and we shall carry you to the boat.’ They are silent. Eventually Ulysses (says), ‘Companions, if you don’t (won’t) speak to me, I shall be very angry!’

Perfect Deponent

| | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|-------------|
| profecti estis | 2 nd pl. masc. | (you set out) | proficiscor |
| visum est | 3 rd sing. neu. | (it seemed) | videor |
| oblitum | masc. acc. sing or neu. nom./acc. sing. | (having forgotten) | obliviscor |
| conati sumus | 1 st pl. masc. | (we tried) | conor |
| hortata sum | 1 st sing. fem. | (I encouraged) | hortor |
| passorum | masc. or neu. gen. pl | (having suffered) | patior |
| ausae estis | 2 nd pl. fem. | (you dared) | audeo |
| facta sunt | 3 rd pl. neu. | (they became) | fio |
| adeptus es | 2 nd sing. masc. | (you got/obtained) | adipiscor |
| locutas | fem. pl. acc | (having said) | loquor |
| secutus sum | 1 st sing. masc. | (I followed) | sequor |

1 *visi/visae sumus*: We seemed more daring than the savage enemy.

2 *hortata, ausa est*: Having encouraged the thieves, the prostitute dared to enter the king’s house.

- 3 *facti, minati sunt*: The gods, having become horses, threatened very many young men.
 4 *secutae sunt, locutum*: The slave girls followed the leader after he had spoken like this.
 5 *passus sum*: I, a man of the highest virtue, have suffered a lot on account of a small pot.

Comparative and Superlative Adjectives and Adverbs

- 1 Young men are often prouder than old men.
 2 The poorest men were once the most loyal friends.
 3 The lions came to the table of the best leader and ate him.
 4 A cook always lies more boldly than a slave.
 5 The old man overcame the fierce sheep most bravely with his hands.
 6 The worthless girls wanted more gifts than kisses.
 7 The enemy [fought] very bravely, but the Romans fought more bravely.
 8 The son will never see a city bigger than this one.
 9 The god, whom I now see, is more handsome than me (*me*: ablative of comparison).

Accusative and Infinitive Construction

- 1 Lesbia replies that she also loves Catullus.
 2 Juno said that Hannibal would conquer Rome.
 3 The senators thought that the laws had once been harsh (were once harsh).
 4 The shepherd says that he (*se*: accusative) will take the sheep away from the soldiers.
 5 The soldiers, however, said that they (*se*: accusative) would release the sheep.
 6 The queen said that the king was looking at the prostitutes.
 7 The girl said that the wicked cow had not killed the leader. (Usually in Latin it is the second accusative which is the direct object of the infinitive: and so 'The girl said that the leader had not killed the wicked cow' is possible but not probable.)
 8 Jupiter promises that he will pay attention to the young girl.

Imperfect Tense

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | I was carrying | <i>portabam</i> |
| 2 | I kept speaking | <i>loquebar</i> |
| 3 | I used to prefer | <i>malebam</i> |
| 4 | you (sing.) went | <i>ibas</i> |
| 5 | he used to give | <i>dabat</i> |
| 6 | she used to make | <i>faciebat</i> |
| 7 | it seemed | <i>videbatur</i> |
| 8 | we were | <i>eramus</i> |
| 9 | you (pl.) used to lie | <i>mentiebamini</i> |
| 10 | they were waiting | <i>manebant</i> |
| 11 | they kept carrying | <i>ferebant</i> |
| 12 | they used to know | <i>sciebant</i> |

Ablative Absolute

- 1 After exploring Britain, the Romans wanted to return to Italy.
- 2 Once Caesar had been killed, everyone was afraid.
- 3 After hearing the trumpets, the soldiers ran into battle.
- 4 After the wine was found, everyone wanted to drink.
- 5 The soldiers threw their spears after seeing the enemy.
- 6 Once the battle had been fought, it was announced that Cleopatra was dead.
- 7 Everyone shouted once they had seen the king and queen.
- 8 After finding the bridge, the soldiers were able to cross the river.

The Passive Voice

- 1 *vexor*
- 2 *portabaris/ferēbaris*
- 3 *auditi/auditae sumus*
- 4 *missum est*
- 5 *capti/captae estis*
- 6 *vincuntur*
- 7 *colitur*
- 8 *oppugnabar*

- 1 The handsome consul is being taken back to the ship by the drunken sailors.
- 2 The bold citizen was touched by the ignorant cooks.
- 3 All the wine has been taken away by the wicked slaves.
- 4 The happy old man is being punished by the prostitute.
- 5 The city was destroyed on behalf of the angry king.
- 6 A big meal is being prepared at the home of the harsh judge.
- 7 The temple was attacked at night.
- 8 The mistress was secretly led out by the king.

Translation: Diogenes the Cynic Comes to Dinner

A rich man was giving a dinner. Diogenes was invited. Diogenes put on a dirty toga and didn't comb his hair. But when he arrived at the rich man's house, the slaves drove him away. 'Go away, you wicked man!' said the slaves. 'You are poor: we let no one in here apart from neat men (*lit.* 'unless a neat man').'

Diogenes, when he returned to his own house, quickly changed his toga and combed his hair. After he had gone back to the rich man's house, the slaves let him in without delay. For Diogenes was now wearing a spotless toga. Now the slave girls brought him food and poured (him) wine. Diogenes however poured the food and wine into a fold in his toga. Everyone was astonished and asked the reason. But Diogenes said, 'Drink! And devour the food, wonderful toga! For you, not me, were invited to the dinner!'

Translation: Sertorius and the Deer

A friend of Sertorius gave him a certain very beautiful and very swift deer. Sertorius therefore said to his army, ‘“What is this deer?” you ask. I shall tell you. The goddess Diana entrusted this deer to me because she considers me (to be) a leader of the utmost wisdom. Now nothing stands in our way: more precisely, we shall conquer the enemy without doubt! For the deer will help us: it will speak to me and teach me good and useful things.’ Thus he spoke, and if he afterwards wanted to order the soldiers (to do) anything difficult or bold, he asserted that the deer had advised him. Everyone therefore happily obeyed Sertorius.

By chance the deer escaped and hid in a neighbouring field. A short time afterwards one of the slaves found the deer and brought it back. Sertorius told him to say nothing about the deer, but on the following day suddenly to send the deer into the camp. Eventually, after the soldiers had been called together, he said, ‘I saw the deer in a dream. It was going to help us (*auxilio* is predicative dative: ‘as a means of help’) again and was giving orders, like it used to before.’ Having spoken in this way, Sertorius gave a signal to the slave and the deer suddenly and quickly entered the camp. The shouts of the soldiers went up to the sky and everyone called Sertorius a god.

The Subjunctive Mood

- 1 Let’s watch the battle!
- 2 We are afraid that the enemy will capture our camp.
- 3 The girls were going to the bridge to cross the river.
- 4 The lions were so fierce that the guards didn’t approach them.
- 5 The inhabitants closed the gates so that the enemy would not capture their town.
- 6 Sleep well!
- 7 The poet is making a journey to see the beautiful temples.
- 8 The leader ordered his soldiers to fight bravely.
- 9 Although he was young, he understood a lot.

Consolidated Vocabulary List

N.B. Words marked with an asterisk* are those which A297 students are not required to learn for their examination. There is no set learning vocabulary for A397.

Note too that this list follows the practice of the ancient Romans themselves in making no distinction between the consonant 'v' and the vowel 'u': unlike in the main body of this booklet, both are written as 'u'.

A note on the way in which verbs are given in the vocabulary list:

- The number given with each verb is the number of the group to which the verb belongs.
- Where the verb follows the standard pattern for that group, only the 1st singular of the present tense is given (e.g. for *amo* only its group (1) is given since all parts of *amo* are formed regularly for a group-1 verb).
- Where a verb does **not** follow the standard pattern, the parts needed to make all the possible forms are given (e.g. *mitto* is listed as *mitto 3 misi missus*: and from this information you can form all parts of the verb).
- Some other grammars (esp. older grammars) list the present infinitive as a second 'principal part' – e.g. *mittere* – instead of giving the verb's group (in the case of *mitto*, 3) and they tend to give what is called the 'supine' form (*missum*, on which more below) rather than the perfect participle (*missus*). So, another book might list this verb as: *mitto, mittere, misi, missum*. Don't worry unduly about these differences: the information is essentially the same.
- Most active verbs have four principal parts: e.g. *mitto* (1st sing. pres. act.), *mittere* (pres. inf.), *misi* (1st sing. perf. act.) – with either *missus* (masc. sing. perfect participle) or *missum* (supine/neu. sing. perfect participle) given as the fourth. A few active verbs have no fourth principal part. Deponent verbs have only three principal parts: e.g. *progredior* (1st sing.), *progredi* (pres. inf.), *progressus sum* (1st sing. perfect).
- As the fourth principal part of active verbs, *Reading Latin* (from which this vocabulary list is derived) gives the masculine nominative singular perfect participle where one exists, e.g. *missus*, and where none exists the 'supine' form in its place, e.g. *accessum* from *accedo*. This mixed way of doing things tends to cause confusion with students, its major benefit to *Reading Latin*'s authors being that they are able to delay explaining what the supine is and does. In A397 you will finally get to grips with uses of the supine and discover what a rarely used and unexciting beast it really is!

A

a, ab (+ abl.) away from; by (usually a person, after a passive verb)

abeo abire abii abitum I come, go away

abicio abicere abieci abiectus I throw down, throw away

**absens absent-is* absent, away

absum abesse afui afuturus I am away from, am absent

ac, atque and

accedo 3 accessi accessum I approach, reach

accidit 3 accidit (ut/ut non + subj.) it happens (that/that not)

accipio 3/4 accepi acceptus I receive, welcome; learn; obtain; I sustain, meet with

accuso 1 I accuse (X acc. of Y gen.)

acer acr-is e keen, sharp

ad (+ acc.) to(wards); at; for the purpose of

adeo adire adii aditum I go, come to, approach

**adfero 3 adferre attuli allatus* I bring to

adgredior (aggredior) dep. 3/4 adgressus (aggressus) I approach, go up to; attack

**adipiscor dep. 3 adeptus* I get, gain, acquire

adiuuo 1 adiuui adiutus I help

**adloquor (alloquor) dep. 3 adlocutus (allocutus)* I address

**adscribo 3 adscripsi adscriptus* I write in addition

**adseruo 1* I keep, guard

adsum adesse adfui I am present, am at hand

**aedis aed-is* 3f. temple, room;

pl. *aed-es ium* house

aequ-us a um fair, balanced, equal

**affirmo 1* I state strongly, assert

age! come!

ager agr-i 2m. land, field, territory
aggredior see *adaggredior*
ago 3 *egi actus* I do, act; drive, lead, direct
**Agrigentinus i* 2m. person from Agrigentum
 (town in Sicily)
**alibi* somewhere else
**alicubi* somewhere
alii ... alii (or *alii ... pars*) some ... others
**aliquanto* to some extent
**aliquis aliqua aliquid* someone (pron.)
ali-us a ud other; two different cases in same
 clause = 'different ... different'
**alloquor* see *adalloquor*
alter alter-a alter-um one (or other) of two (gen.
 s. *alterius*; dat. s. *alteri*)
ambo ambae ambo both (declined as *duo*)
amo 1 I love, like
ambulo 1 I walk
**amic-a ae* 1f. mistress
amic-us i 2m. friend, ally
amitto 3 *amisi amissus* I lose
**amplexor* 1 dep. I embrace
anim-us i 2m. mind, spirit, heart
ann-us i 2m. year
ante (+ acc.) before, in front of
ante, antea (adv.) earlier, before
apud (+ acc.) at the house of, in the hands of, in
 the works of; among
aqu-a ae 1f. water
**arbitror* 1 dep. I think, consider; give judgement
argent-um i 2n. silver; silver-plate; money
**Asi-a ae* 1f. Asia Minor
**astuti-a ae* 1f. astuteness; (pl.) tricks
at but (often introduces a supposed objection)
audaci-a ae 1f. boldness, cockiness
audax audac-is brave, bold, resolute
audeo 2 semi-dep. *ausus* I dare
audio 4 I hear, listen to
**aufero auferre abstuli ablatus* I take away (X
 acc. from Y dat.)
**aul-a ae* 1f. pot
**aure-us a um* golden
aur-um i 2n. gold
aut or (*aut ... aut* either ... or)
autem but, however (2nd word in Latin)
auxili-um i 2n. help

B

bell-um i 2n. war, conflict (*bellum gero* 3 *gessi*
gestus I wage war)
bene well; thoroughly; rightly; good! fine!
bibo 3 *bibi* I drink
bon-us a um good; brave; fit; honest
breu-is e short, brief

C

caedo 3 *cecidi caesus* I cut (down); flog, beat; kill
**calamitas calamitat-is* 3f. disaster, calamity
capio 3/4 *cepi captus* I take, capture
caput capit-is 3n. head; source, fount
**castigo* 1 I rebuke
castr-a orum 2n. pl. camp
**caueo* 2 *caui cautus* I am wary
caus-a ae 1f. case; reason; cause
celer celer-is celer-e swift
celeritas celeritat-is 3f. speed
celeriter quickly
celo 1 I hide
cen-a ae 1f. dinner
centum 100
**cer-a ae* 1f. wax
**certe* without doubt
**certo* for a fact
ceter-i ae a the rest; the others
cib-us i 2m. food
circum (+ acc.) around
circumeo circumire circumii circumitum I go
 around
**cito* quickly
ciuis ciu-is 3m. and f. citizen
ciuitas ciuitat-is 3f. state
clam secretly
clamo 1 I shout
clamito 1 I keep on shouting
clamor clamor-is 3m. shout; outcry; noise
clar-us a um famous, well known
classis class-is 3f. fleet
Cleomenes Cleomen-is 3m. Cleomenes
coepi (perfect form: *coeptus sum*) I began
cogito 1 I ponder, reflect, consider
cognosco 3 *cognoui cognitus* I get to know,
 examine (perf. tense = I know, plup. = I
 knew)
**cohors cohort-is* 3f. governor's retinue; cohort
colligo 3 *collegi collectus* I collect, gather; gain,
 acquire
**colo* 3 *colui cultus* I worship; cultivate, till;
 inhabit
comes comit-is 3m. companion, friend; (pl.)
 retinue
commoror 1 dep. I delay, wait
**commoueo* 2 *commoui commotus* I move;
 remove; excite, disturb
comparo 1 I prepare, provide, get ready; get
concido 3 *concredi* I fall, collapse; am killed
concurro 3 *concurri concursum* I run together
**confirmo* 1 I state clearly, confirm
confiteor 2 dep. *confessus* I confess, acknowledge
conflagro 1 I burn (intrans.)

conicio 3/4 *conieci coniectus* I throw
conor 1 dep. I try
consili-um i 2n. plan; advice; judgement
**conspicor* 1 dep. I catch sight of
constituo 3 *constitui constitutus* I decide
consul consul-is 3m. consul
**continenti-a ae* 1f. self-control, restraint
conuenio 4 *conueni conuentum* (*ad* + acc.) I meet
 (at)
**conuiui-um* i 2n. party
copi-ae arum 1f. pl. troops
**coquo* 3 *coxi coctus* I cook
**coqu-us* i 2m. cook
**coron-a ae* 1f. garland
cotidie daily
credo 3 *credidi creditum* I believe (+ dat.); I
 entrust (X acc. to Y dat.)
**culter cultr-i* 2m. knife
cum (+ abl.) (in company) with
cum (+ subj.) when; since; although
**cupiditas cupiditat-is* 3f. lust, greed, desire
cupio 3/4 *cupiui cupitus* I desire, yearn for, want
 desperately
cur why?
cur-a ae 1f. care, worry, concern
curo 1 I look after, care for
custos custod-is 3m. and f. guard

D

de (+ abl.) about, concerning; from, down from
debeo 2 I ought (+ infin.); owe
decem ten
decipio 3/4 *decepi deceptus* I deceive
dedo 3 *dedidi deditus* I hand over, surrender
**deduco* 3 *deduxi deductus* I lead away, lead
 down
defendo 3 *defendi defensus* I defend
**deferro deferre detuli delatus* I report, bring news
 of; accuse, denounce; transfer
deinde then, next
deleo 2 *deleui deletus* I destroy
denique finally; in a word
**desum deesse defui defuturus* I am missing, am
 lacking; fail; abandon (+ dat.)
de-us i 2m. god
dico 3 *dixi dictus* I speak, say
dies die-i 5m. and f. day
difficil-is e difficult
diligo 3 *dilexi dilectus* I love
diues diuit-is rich (as noun 3m. and f. rich
 (person))
do 1 *dedi datus* I give
**dol-us* i 2m. trick
domi at home

domin-us i 2m. master, lord
domo from home
domum to home, homewards
**domum duco* 3 *duxī ductus* I take home, marry
dom-us us 4f. (irr.) home
dormio 4 I sleep
**dos dot-is* 3f. dowry
**ducent-i ae a* two hundred
duco 3 *duxī ductus* I lead
dum while
duo duae duo two
dux duc-is 3m. leader, general

E

e, ex (+ abl.) out of, from
**ebri-us a um* drunk
ecce look!
**educō* 3 *eduxi eductus* I lead out
effugio 3 *effugi* I escape
ego 2 (+ abl. or gen.) I lack, need, am in want of
ego I
egredior 3/4 dep. *egressus* I go/come out
enim for, because (2nd word in Latin)
eo ire ii itum I go, come
eques equit-is 3m. horseman; (pl.) cavalry;
 'knight' (member of Roman business class)
equ-us i 2m. horse
**ergo* therefore
et and; also, too; even
etiam still, even, as well; yes indeed
**Euclio Euclion-is* 3m. Euclio
**excogito* 1 I think up, devise
exeo exire exii exitum I go out, come out
exercit-us us 4m. army
**exiti-um* i 2n. death, destruction
**explic-o* 1 I tell, explain
**expugno* 1 I storm
exspecto 1 I await, wait for

F

fac imperative s. of *facio*
facil-is e easy
facinus facinor-is 3n. deed; crime; endeavour
facio 3/4 *feci factus* I make, do
fama fam-ae 1f. rumour, report; reputation
famili-a ae 1f. household
**fan-um* i 2n. shrine
fauo 2 *fauī fautum* (+ dat.) I am favourable to, do
 service to
femin-a ae 1f. woman
fer imperative s. of *fero*

*ferio 4 *percussi percussus* I strike, beat; kill (no 3rd or 4th principal parts – these parts are supplied by *percutio* 3/4)
fero ferre tuli latus I bear, lead (*me fero* I go, take myself, I charge, attack)
 *feroci-a ae 1f. fierceness
 *ferociter fiercely
 festino 1 I hurry
 fili-a ae 1f. daughter
 fili-us i 2m. son
 fio fieri factus I become, am done, am made (passive of *facio*)
 *fore (= *futurum esse*) to be about to be
 *foris for-is 3f. door
 form-a ae 1f. shape, looks; beauty
 *formos-us a um handsome, graceful, shapely
 fort-is e brave, courageous; strong
 for-um i 2n. forum (main business centre)
 fortiter bravely
 frater fratr-is 3m. brother
 *fruor 3 dep. *fructus* (+ abl.) I enjoy
 fugio 3/4 fugi fugiturus I escape, run off, flee
 *fur fur-is 3m. thief
 furor furor-is 3m. rage, fury; madness

G

genus gener-is 3n. family, stock; tribe
 gero 3 gessi gestus I do, conduct (*bellum gero* I wage war)
 glori-a ae 1f. glory, renown, fame
 Graec-us a um Greek
 grati-a ae 1f. thanks, recompense (*gratias ago* (+ dat.) I thank)
 grau-is e serious, important, weighty; heavy
 *grauitas grauitat-is 3f. seriousness, solemnity; importance, authority

H

habeo 2 I have; hold, regard
 habito 1 I dwell
 *hac this way
 haud not
 hic here
 hic haec hoc this; this person/thing; (pl.) these
 hinc from here
 hodie today
 homo homin-is 3m. man, fellow
 honor honor-is 3m. respect
 hor-a ae 1f. hour
 hortor 1 dep. I urge, encourage
 hospes hospit-is 3m. host; friend; guest; connection
 hostis host-is 3m. enemy

huc (to) here

I

i imperative s. of *eo*
iaceo 2 I lie
iam now, by now, already; presently
 *ianu-a ae 1f. door
ibi there
idem eadem idem the same
igitur therefore (usually 2nd word in Latin)
ignis ign-is 3m. fire
ignosco 3 *ignoui ignotum* (+ dat.) I forgive
ille ill-a illud that; that person/thing; (pl.) those
 *illic there
 *illinc from there
illuc to there
 *illustr-is e famous
 *immo more precisely, i.e. no or yes (a strong agreement or disagreement with what precedes)
immortal-is e immortal
 *impediment-um i 2n. hindrance (*impedimento sum* [+ dat.] I am a hindrance to)
imperator imperator-is 3m. leader, general, commander
imperi-um i 2n. order, command
impero 1 (+ dat.) I give orders (to), command
impet-us us 4m. attack (*impetum facio* I make an attack)
in (+ acc.) into, onto; against; (+ abl.) in, on
incendi-um i 2n. fire
incendo 3 *incendi incensus* I set fire to, burn (trans.)
ineo inire inii initum I enter, go in
 *inflammat-us a um inflamed, on fire
ingens ingent-is huge, large, lavish
ingeni-um i 2n. talent, ability
ingredior 3/4 dep. *ingressus* I enter
inimic-us a um hostile, enemy
 *innocens innocent-is guiltless
inquit (he) says (1st s. *inquam*. 2nd s. *inquis*, 3rd pl. *inquiunt*)
inspicio 3/4 *inspexi inspectus* I look into, inspect, examine
intellego 3 *intellexi intellectus* I perceive, understand, comprehend, grasp
inter (+ acc.) among, between
interea meanwhile
 *interrogo 1 I ask, question
intro 1 I enter
 *intro (to) inside
inuenio inuenire 4 *inuentum* I find
inuito 1 I invite
ipse ips-a ips-um very, actual, self

**irascor* 3 dep. *iratus* I grow angry (with X: dat.)
irat-us a um angry
 **irrideo irrisi irrisus* I laugh at, mock
is e-a id that; he, she, it
 **iste ist-a istud* that over there/of yours (used especially when referring to opponents at a trial: *iste* is always used to mean Verres)
ita so, thus; yes
iterum again
iubeo 2 *iussi iussus* I order, command, tell
iudex iudic-is 3m. judge
iudico 1 I judge
Iuppiter Iou-is 3m. Jupiter, Jove
ius iur-is 3n. law, justice
iuuenis iuuen-is is 3m. young man

L

**laetitia ae* 1f. merriment, festivity, joy
laet-us a um happy
 **Lampsacenus i* 2m. person from Lampsacum
 **Lar Lar-is* 3m. Lar, household god
 **lect-us i* 2m. couch, bed
legat-us i 2m. ambassador
legio legion-is 3f. legion
lego 3 *legi lectus* I read
lex leg-is 3f. law
liber liber-a um free
libero 1 I free, release
libertas libertat-is 3f. freedom, liberty
licet 2 *licuit/licitum est* it is permitted (to X dat. to Y infin.)
licitor licitor-is 3m. magistrate's attendant, licitor
 **litter-ae arum* 1f. pl. letter
litus litor-is 3n. shore
loc-us i 2m. place (pl. *loc-a orum* 2n.)
longe far
long-us a um long
loquor 3 dep. *locutus* I am speaking, say, talk
lun-a ae 1f. moon

M

magis more
magistrat-us us 4m. magistrate, state official
magnopere greatly
magn-us a um great, large
maior maior-is greater, bigger
malo malle malui I prefer (X *quam* Y)
 **mal-um i* 2n. trouble, evil
mal-us a um bad, evil, wicked
man-us us 4f. hand; band
maneo 2 *mansi mansum* I remain, wait
maxime very much; most; yes
maxim-us a um very great, biggest

mare mar-is 3n. sea (*mari* [abl. s.] 'on the sea')
me me (acc. or abl. of *ego*)
 **me fero, ferre tuli latus* I charge, attack
mecum with/to myself (= *me* abl., *cum* with)
 **meditor* 1 dep. I think, reflect, ponder on; practise
medi-us a um middle (of)
melior melior-is better
melius (adv.) better
 **mendax mendac-is* lying, untruthful
mentio mention-is 3f. mention
 **mentior* 4 dep. I lie
 **meretrix meretric-is* 3f. prostitute
met-us us 4m. fear, terror
me-us a um my, mine (voc. s. m. *mi*)
miles milit-is 3m. soldier
milia mil-ium 3n. pl. thousands (see *mille*)
mille 1,000 (thousands *milia mil-ium* 3n. pl.)
 **minime* very little; no
minim-us a um smallest, fewest, least
minor minor-is smaller, fewer, less
minus (adv.) less
minor 1 dep. I threaten (+ dat.)
miser miser-a um miserable, unhappy, wretched
mitto 3 *misi missus* I send
modo now; only (*non modo ... sed etiam* not only ... but also)
mod-us i 2m. way, fashion, manner
moenia moen-ium 3n. pl. walls, fortifications
moneo 2 I advise, warn
mor-a ae 1f. delay
morior 3/4 dep. *mortuus* I die, am dying
mors mort-is 3f. death
mos mor-is 3m. way, habit, custom; (pl.) character
mox soon
mulier mulier-is 3f. woman; wife
multum (adv.) much
mult-us a um much, many
multitudo multitudin-is 3f. mob, crowd, number
 **multo* (by) much, far (cf. *paulo*: both ablatives expressing 'amount of difference')

N

nam for, because (1st word in Latin)
nat-us a um (+ abl.) born of, from
nauigo 1 I sail
navis nau-is 3f. ship
naut-a ae 1m. sailor
 -*ne* (added to the first word of a sentence) = ?
ne (+ subj.) 'not ... to' 'that X should not ...'
ne quis 'that no one'
nec/neque and ... not; neither; nor
necesse est it is necessary (for X dat. to Y inf.)
neco 1 I kill

**nefari-us a um* wicked, vile, criminal
neglegenti-a ae 1f. carelessness
neglego 3 *neglexi neglectus* I ignore, overlook, neglect
nego 1 I deny, say that X is not the case (acc. + inf.)
negoti-um i 2n. business, work, duty (*negotium*
habeo 2 I conduct business)
nemo nemin-is 3m. and f. no one, nobody
nequiti-a ae 1f. wickedness
nescio 4 I do not know
**nesci-us a um* ignorant (of + gen.)
neue (+ subj.) ‘and not to’ ‘and (that X should) not ...’
niger nigr-a um black
nihil (nil) (indecl. n.) nothing
nimis too much (of + gen.)
nisi unless, if ... not; except
nitor 3 dep. *nisus* or *nixus* I lean on (+ abl.); strive, exert myself
nobil-is e renowned, distinguished; well born, noble
noli (+ inf.) do not
nolo nolle nolui I refuse, am unwilling (+ inf.)
nomen nomin-is 3n. name
non not
nonne surely?
nos we
noster nostr-a nostrum our
nouem nine
nou-us a um new
nox noct-is 3f. night
nudo 1 I strip
null-us a um no, none (gen. s. *nullius*; dat. s. *nulli*)
num surely ... not
numer-us i 2m. number
**numm-us i* 2m. coin; (pl.) money
numquam never
nunc now
nuntio 1 I announce, proclaim
**nunti-us i* 2m. messenger
**nupti-ae arum* 1f. pl. marriage-rites

O

**ob* (+ acc.) on account of, because of
obliuiscor 3 dep. *oblitus* I forget
**obsecro* 1 I beseech, beg
**obsto* 1 *obstiti* (+ dat.) I stand in the way of, obstruct
**occidi* I’m done for
occido 3 *occidi occisus* I kill
octo eight
ocul-us i 2m. eye
offici-um i 2n. duty, job

omn-is e all, every
onus oner-is 3n. load, burden
**operam do* 1 *dedi datus* (+ dat.) I pay attention to
**opinor* 1 dep. I think
**oportet* 2 *oportuit* it is right, fitting for X (acc.) to Y (infin.), X (acc.) ought to (inf.)
oppid-um i 2n. town
opprimo 3 *oppressi oppressus* I surprise, catch; crush
oppugno 1 I attack
optim-us a um best, very good
opus oper-is 3n. job, work, task
oro 1 I beg, pray
os or-is 3n. face; mouth
ostendo 3 *ostendi ostensus* (or *ostentus*) I show, reveal
oti-um i 2n. cessation of conflict; leisure, inactivity
**ouis ou-is* 3f. sheep

P

parco 3 *peperci parsurus* (+ dat.) I spare
pareo 2 (+ dat.) I obey
**pars ... pars* some ... others
paru -us a um small
pater patr-is 3m. father
patior 3/4 dep. *passus* I endure, suffer; allow
paulo slightly (cf. *multo*: both ablatives expressing ‘amount of difference’)
paulum a little, slightly
pauper pauper-is 3m. and f. poor (person); (adj.) poor
pax pac-is 3f. peace
pecuni-a ae 1f. money
peior peior-is worse
per (+ acc.) through, by; in the name of
**perficio* 3/4 *perfeci perfectus* I finish, complete; carry out (*ut/ut non* I bring it about that/that not)
**pergo* 3 *perrexi perrectum* I go on, go ahead, continue
pericul-um i 2n. danger
**perii* I’m lost
**perlego* 3 *perlegi perlectus* I read through, peruse
persuadeo 2 *persuasi persuasum* I persuade (+ dat.) (‘to .../not to ...’ *ut/ne* + subj.)
peruenio 4 *perueni peruentum* (*ad* + acc.) I reach, arrive at, come to
pes ped-is 3m. foot
**pessime* worst, very badly
pessim-us a um worst
peto 3 *petiui petitus* I beg; seek
**Phaedr-a ae* 1f. Phaedra

**pirat-a ae* 1m. pirate
placet 2 *placuit/placitum est* it is pleasing (to X dat. to Y inf.); X (dat.) votes (to Y inf.)
**plane* clearly
plen-us a um full (of) + gen. or abl.
plures plur-ium more
**plurimum* (adv.) most, a lot
plurim-us a um most, very much
plus plur-is 3n. more; (adv.) more
**pocul-um i* 2n. cup
**polliceor* 2 dep. I promise
pono 3 *posui positus* I place, position, put
popul-us i 2m. people
porto 1 I carry
port-us us 4m. harbour
posco 3 *poposci* I demand
**possideo* 2 *possedi possessus* I have, hold, possess
possum posse potui I am able, can; (+ adv. I am powerful, have power)
post, postea later, afterwards
postremo finally
postrem-us a um last
potius quam rather than
praeclar-us a um very famous, outstanding, brilliant
praed-a ae 1f. booty
**praedo praedon-is* 3m. pirate; robber
**praefect-us i* 2m. captain, prefect; (adj.) in charge of (+ dat.)
praesidi-um i 2n. protection, defence, guard
**praesum praeesse praefui praefuturus* (+ dat.) I am in charge of, at the head of
praeterea besides, moreover
**praetor praetor-is* 3m. praetor (Roman state official)
**precor* 1 dep. I pray, beg
primo at first
prim-us a um first
princeps princip-is 3m. leader, chieftain; (adj.) first
pro (+ abl.) for, in return for; on behalf of; in front of
proeli-um i 2n. battle
proficiscor 3 dep. *profectus* I set out
profugio 3/4 *profugi* I escape, flee away
progredior 3/4 dep. *progressus* I advance
promitto 3 *promisi promissus* I promise
prope (adv.) almost; (+ acc.) near
propter (+ acc.) on account of
prouinci-a ae 1f. province
proxim-us a um nearest; next
puell-a ae 1f. girl
puer puer-i 2m. boy
pugno 1 I fight

**pugn-us* 2m. fist
pulcher pulchr-a um beautiful; (comp. *pulchrior pulchrior-is*; sup. *pulcherrim-us a um*)
**putrid-us a um* rotten
puto 1 I think

Q

qua where
**quadringent-i ae a* 400
quaero 3 *quaesiui quaesitus* I seek, look for; ask
quam how! (+ adj. or adv.); than
quamquam although
quamuis (+ subj.) although
**quando* since, when
**quanti* see *tanti ... quanti*
**quare* why?
quasi as if, like
quattuor four
-que and (added to the end of the word)
qui quae quod which? what?; who, which; (+ subj.) since (also with *quippe*)
quia because
quid what? why?
**quid consili* what (of) plan?
**quid negoti* what (of) business, problem, trouble?
quidam quaedam quid-/quod-dam a,
 a certain, some
**quingent-i ae a* 500
quinque five
quint-us a um fifth
quippe qui (quae quod) inasmuch as he (she, it)
quis quid what
quis qua quid (after *si, nisi, ne, num*) anyone, anything
quo (to) where? whither? (in direct q.); (to) where, whither
**quod* because
quoque also

R

**ratio ration-is* 3f. plan, method; reason; count, list; calculation
recipio 3/4 *recepi receptus* I welcome, receive, take in
**recordor* 1 dep. I remember
reddo 3 *reddidi redditus* I return, give back
redeo redire redii reditum I return
reduco 3 *reduxi reductus* I lead back
**religios-us a um* sacred, revered, holy, awesome
relinquo 3 *reliqui relictus* I leave, abandon
reliqu-us a um remaining, left
**repello* 3 *reppuli repulsus* I drive back, drive out

repente suddenly
reperio 4 *repperi repertus* I find
res re-i 5f. thing, matter, business; property; affair
respondeo 2 *respondi responsum* I reply
retineo 2 *retinui retentus* I hold back, detain,
 restrain; maintain
**reuoco* 1 I call back
rex reg-is 3m. king, monarch
rogo 1 I ask
Rom-a ae 1f. Rome (*Romae*, locative, at Rome)
Roman-us a um Roman

S

sacer sacr-a um holy, sacred
sacerdos sacerdot-is 3m. and f. priest, priestess
sacr-a orum 2n. pl. rites
saepe often
saeu-us a um wild, angry
**salue* welcome!
**salu-us a um* safe
salus salut-is 3f. safety
sanguis sanguin-is 3m. blood
sapienti-a ae 1f. wisdom
satis enough (of) + gen.
**scaen-a* 1f. stage
scelest-us a um criminal, wicked
scelus sceler-is 3n. crime, villainy; criminal,
 villain
scio 4 I know
scribo 3 *scripsi scriptus* I write
se himself, herself, itself, themselves
secum with/to himself/herself
**securis secur-is* 3f. axe
sed but
semper always
senat-us us 4m. senate
senex sen-is 3m. old man
sentio 4 *sensi sensus* I feel; understand; perceive,
 realise
septem seven
sequor 3 dep. *secutus* I follow
sermo sermon-is 3m. conversation, discussion
**seru-a ae* 1f. slave woman
seruo 1 I keep, save; I keep safe, preserve
seru-us i 2m. male slave
sex six
si if
sic thus, in this way, so
**Sicili-a ae* 1f. Sicily
sign-um i 2n. seal; signal, sign; statue
simil-is e alike, similar; like X (+ gen.)
simul at the same time
**simulacr-um i* 2n. image, copy
sine (+ abl.) without

sino 3 *siui situs* I allow
sol sol-is 3m. sun
soleo 2 (semi-dep.) *solitus* I am accustomed, am
 used (+ inf.)
**sollicito* 1 I bother, worry
**solum* (adv. of *solus*) only (*non solum ... sed*
etiam not only ... but also)
soluo 3 *solui solutus* I release, undo
sol-us a um alone (gen. s. *solius*; dat. s. *solii*)
**somni-um i* 2n. dream
soror soror-is 3f. sister
**Staphyl-a ae* 1f. Staphyla
statim at once
**stil-us i* 2m. stylus (writing implement for wax
 tablet)
sto 1 *steti statum* I stand
**stulte* stupidly
stult-us a um stupid
sub (+ abl.) under, beneath
subito suddenly
sum esse fui I am
summ-us a um highest, top of
**sumpt-us us* 4m. expense(s)
supero 1 I conquer, overcome; get the upper hand
**supplic-o* 1 I offer prayers (to) (+ dat.)
supplici-um i 2n. punishment; *summum*
supplicium the death penalty
**suspikor* 1 dep. I suspect
su-us a um his, her(s), their(s)
**Syracusan-us i* 2m. person from Syracuse,
 Syracusan

T

**tabell-ae arum* 1f. pl. writing tablets
taceo 2 I am silent
tacit-us a um silent
tam so
tamen however, but (2nd word in Latin)
tandem at length
tango 3 *tetigi tactus* I touch, lay hand on
**tanti ... quanti* of as much value ... as
tant-us a um so much, so great, so important
tard-us a um slow
te you (s.) (acc. or abl. of *tu*)
tecum with you, yourself
templ-um i 2n. temple
tempus tempor-is 3n. time
teneo 2 I hold
terr-a ae 1f. land
testis test-is 3m. witness
**thesaur-us i* 2m. treasure
tibicina ae 1f. pipe-girl
timeo 2 I fear, am afraid of
tollo 3 *sustuli sublatus* I lift; remove, take away

tot so many (indecl.)
tot-us a um whole, complete (gen. s. *totius*; dat. s. *toti*)
**trecent-i ae a* 300
tres tri-a three
trist-is e sad, gloomy, unhappy
tu you (s.)
tum then
turb-a ae 1f. crowd, mob
**turp-is e* disgusting, filthy, outrageous; ugly
tut-us a um safe
tu-us a um your(s) (s.)

U/V

**uale* goodbye!
ubi where (at)? when?
uehementer strongly
uenio 4 *ueni uentum* I come, arrive
uerber uerber-is 3n. blow; whip
**uerber-o* 1 I flog, beat
uerb-um 2n. word
uero indeed
**Verres Verr-is* 3m. Verres
**uerum* but
uer-us a um true
uester uestr-a uestr-um your(s) (pl.)
**uestis uest-is* 3f. clothes, clothing, dress
ueto 1 *uetui uetitus* I forbid
**uexo* 1 I annoy, trouble, worry
ui-a ae 1f. way, road

uicin-us i 2m. neighbour
uictori-a ae 1f. victory, triumph
uideo 2 *uidi uisus* I see
uideor 2 dep. *uisus* I seem; I am seen
**uincio* 4 *uinxi uinctus* I bind
uinco 3 *uici uictus* I conquer
uinc(u)l-um i 2n. chain, bond
uir uir-i 2m. man, husband
uirgo uirgin-is 3f. young girl, virgin
uirtus uirtut-is 3f. manliness, courage; goodness
uis (irr.) f. force, violence (acc. *uim*, abl. *ui*); pl. *uires, uirium* 3f. strength; military forces
uit-a ae 1f. life
ull-us a um any (gen. s. *ullius*; dat. s. *ulli*)
umquam ever
**unguent-um i* 2n. ritual ointment
un-us a um (gen. s. *unius*; dat. s. *uni*) one
uoco 1 I call
uolo uelle uolui I wish, want
**uoluptas uoluptat-is* 3f. desire, love, passion
uos you (pl.)
uox uoc-is 3f. voice; word
urbs urb-is 3f. city
ut (+ indic.) how!; as, when
ut (+ subj.) 'to ...' 'that ... should' (negative *ne* 'not to ...' 'that ... should not'); 'that ...' (after *accidit, perficio*, etc.)
utor 3 dep. *usus* (+ abl.) I use, make use of; adopt
**utrimque* on both sides
uxor uxor-is 3f. wife

